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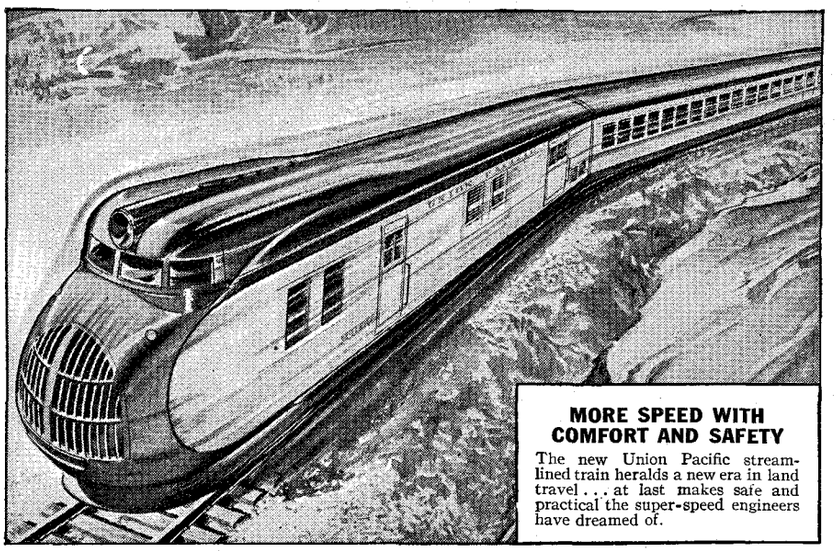

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The Literary Digest *for* May 12, 1934

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ARTHUR S. DRAPER, *Editor*

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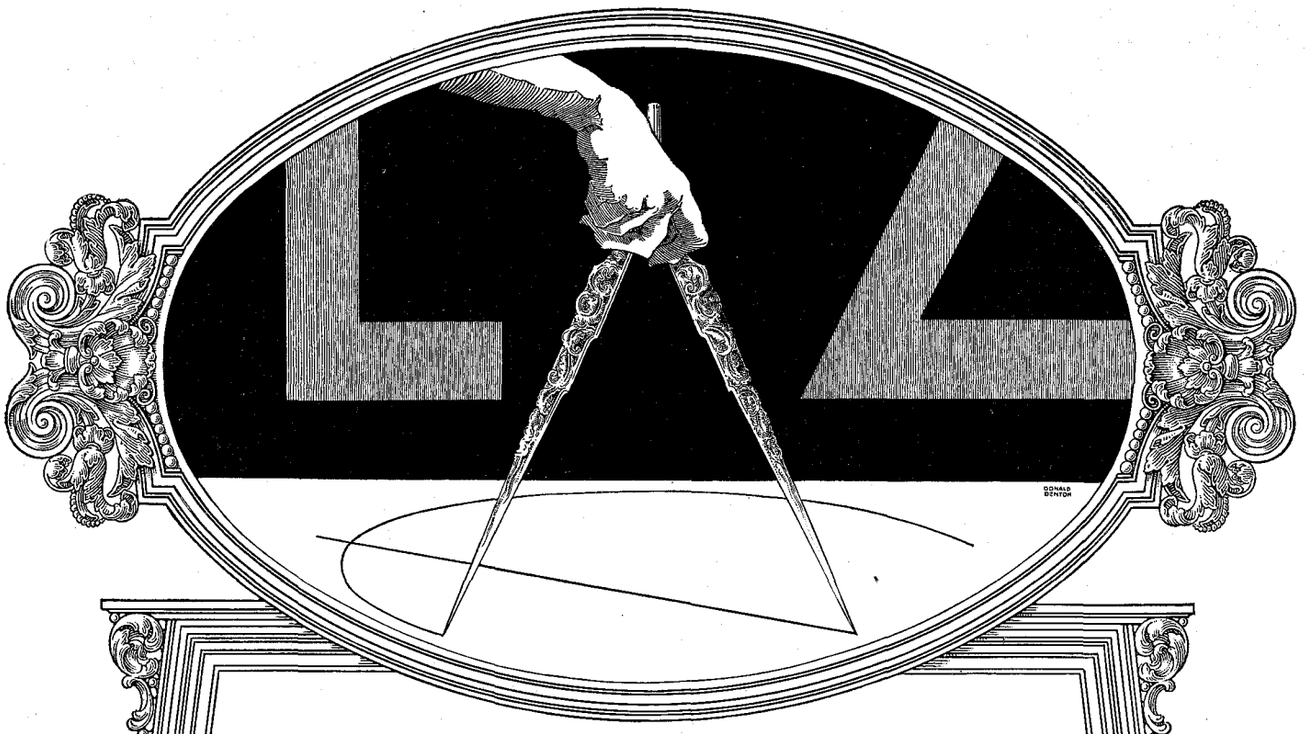

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NEW YORK The Literary Digest May 12, 1934

Digest Poll to Test Roosevelt Policies

Returns From 15,000,000 Ballots Will Reveal a Cross-Section of the Nation's Sentiment Toward the New Deal Administration

A NATIONAL vote of confidence—or its opposite! That is what THE LITERARY DIGEST'S poll on President Roosevelt's New Deal will amount to in the last analysis. Its enormous implications have been recognized by the country's newspapers for several days past, in connection with the preliminary news of the first outgoing waves of personally addressed ballots, which will eventually penetrate every postal route in the forty-eight States.

The first returns to be tabulated will appear in next week's DIGEST, May 19. After that the accumulating millions of ballots showing the country's approval or disapproval of President Roosevelt's acts and policies will be reported each week as fast as THE DIGEST'S force of trained tabulators can handle the material.

No Parallel in History

History affords no parallel for this unofficial test of the popularity of a government. Never before were the acts and policies of a Washington Administration after more than a year in office—or at any other stage of its life—passed upon by the people through the instrumentality of a LITERARY DIGEST poll, or through any other means approaching this one in sweep and sureness. Nor did any previous DIGEST poll deal with an issue quite so urgent in a situation quite so tense.

Some of its predecessors made exciting history, were furiously denounced, yet prophesied truly. They indicated with startling nearness the landslides of Calvin Coolidge in 1924, Herbert Hoover in 1928, and Franklin D. Roosevelt in 1932—also the smashing New York victory of Mayor LaGuardia last November. And DIGEST polls showed clearly in 1922, 1930, and 1932 how the American people really stood on prohibition.

This poll on the New Deal is in a class by itself, but among its ancestors it resembles somewhat the prohibition poll of the spring of 1932, which finally opened the eyes of the politicians to the public demand for repeal. For that, too, was a case of obtaining the nation's verdict on a topic of violent disputation which was not immediately coming before the voters in the form of an election.

A British Government in a grave crisis may have its hands strengthened by a vote of confidence in the House of Commons. If, on the other hand, it loses its Parliamentary majority, the Government resigns and the opposition comes into power if it is strong enough—otherwise there is dissolution of Parliament followed by a general election. Under the American system, which has sometimes been called inelastic, an Administration serves out its full term whether it retains the confidence of the country or not, and there's no provision for a bracing vote of confidence.

In all modesty THE LITERARY DIGEST now dedicates its vast polling machinery to the task of supplying, in some measure, that knowledge of the public mind which is just as valuable to the people themselves as it is to their Government. By the method of sampling, of which the principles are well known to statisticians, the 15,000,000 ballots now in process of being fed daily to the mails, will result in the return of the desired information.

Excerpts from an editorial in the Boston *Transcript* (Rep.), May 2, 1934:

Fifteen million Americans are to have an opportunity to tell what they think of the New Deal. They will participate in a straw vote of a novel kind. It will be a secret ballot. It will be widely accepted as a reflection of the state of the public mind with respect to the policies of the Roosevelt Administration because it will be conducted by THE LITERARY DIGEST, which in forecasting election results by this method has shown that it is remarkably accurate in telling how the American nation will vote. There would seem to be no reason why it should not be equally successful in revealing what the American people think.

The referendum includes two questions: "Do you approve on the whole the acts and policies of Roosevelt's first year?" and "For whom did you vote in 1932?" The person receiving a ballot makes two crosses, writes the name of his State, and drops the card in the mail box. Yet this simple operation may have results of profound significance. The New Deal is to be put to the acid test.

There is another aspect of the matter which suggests comment. The United States mails will be used for what, conceivably, may prove to be a vote condemning the Roosevelt policies. There will be no interference with such use, and with the publication of the findings. No such referendum as that about to be conducted in this country would be permitted in Hitler's Germany. So, in view of conditions in Germany and other lands across the sea, this *Literary Digest* referendum has additional interest and significance as a reminder that freedom of speech and opinion still exists in the United States.

Great Interest Shown

Since the first ballots went out in New York and its environs, the poll has been awakening a competitive ardor like that of an election campaign, but more intense. Rival convictions, prejudices, hopes, fears, and loyalties are voiced in letters and other communications to THE DIGEST, together with speculations on the ultimate totals. How will they compare with the Roosevelt-Hoover vote of 1932? How many States will Roosevelt carry this time? And much more of the same kind.

All of which seems likely to increase as the weeks pass and the figures climb.

In framing the ballot, THE DIGEST aimed at the utmost simplicity. Otherwise there was a danger of the ballot becoming a battleground of opinion on the various component elements of the New Deal, their merits and demerits in the minds of individual voters. Any consideration of details might have confused the balloters and obscured the purpose of the poll which was to distil, from a generous cross-section of the nation, a pure sample of American sentiment on the subject of the New Deal on the whole.

That phrase, "On the whole," seemed helpful. It was inserted in the crucial question on the ballot.

"Do You Approve on the Whole the Acts and Policies of Roosevelt's First Year?" That, followed by "Yes" and "No" squares, seemed a realization of the desired simplicity. But, the human mind being what it is, there was never yet a ballot that satisfied everybody, and THE DIGEST has become aware with regret that a minority of keen and conscientious readers would like the ballot to be much more complicated, so that they might explain on it which parts of the New Deal they like and which parts they can't abide.

THE DIGEST respects these objectors but stands up for ballot simplicity as the only fair and sensible way of arriving at a genuine popular verdict without confusion. Happily a large majority of straw-voters seem to have no difficulty in using the ballots both for and against the New Deal.

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May Day in the United States Is Calm

New York City Witnesses Largest Labor Demonstration in Its History, With Parades and Meetings But No Disorder

May Day, the traditional international labor day for the working class, passed with remarkable calm in the United States last week. There were no big strikes, no riots, no bloodshed and no disorders. In New York the Communists and Socialists, bitter rivals in the fight to become the chief champion of the American working class, provided the city with the largest labor demonstration in its history, but throughout the country the observance passed quietly.

Acme

A Socialist banner brigade arriving at Madison Square, New York City, where 100,000 Socialists held their May Day demonstration

Anxious to avoid clashes and riots, police in most cities were tolerant of the demonstrations and even cooperated with the well-disciplined marchers. In some centers other events "stole the show" from the Reds. At the nation's capital, for example, a mere 300 Communists gathered with banners to hear fiery speeches, while a few blocks away 1,000 children skipped around Maypoles and gave a pageant, "America in the Making," and Mrs. Roosevelt spoke on the radio in observance of "Child Health Day."

Parades in Several Cities

In Boston, the police and Veterans of Foreign Wars outwitted the Communists by stealing the show—and the crowds. While 2,500 Communists were parading, the police riot squad was staging a noisy public demonstration on the Boston Common, with submachine guns roaring and patrol sirens howling. The war veterans conducted a large patriotic celebration.

Philadelphia saw about 8,500 Communists, Socialists, and sympathizers, in a series of parades and meetings, but there was no disorder. In Pittsburgh about 5,000 Communists sang and shouted through the streets, carrying many crudely-constructed banners. Five thousand Communists marched through the Loop in Chicago, while in Cleveland, 2,500 Reds paraded.

New York's police received commendation from the press for its able handling of the mammoth celebration there. Only the arresting of a pedler for soliciting funds without a license marred the day, despite the countless columns of noisy marchers who filled the avenues and cross-town streets from the Battery to the mid-town area. There was much singing and speech-making, but perfect discipline attended the parades, with leaders and police acting in clock-work accord. None the less, ample precautions were taken, with 1,500 patrolmen and mounted men on hand, and 9,000 others in reserve. Seventeen machine-guns were held in readiness and seven emergency squads with tear-gas bombs were stationed at strategic spots.

For the first time since the war, the Socialists refused to share battle-scarred Union Square with the Communists, so they moved nine blocks north to Madison Square for their demonstration. Union Square, long the city's Red center, was packed with an estimated 85,000 Communists, while the Socialists mustered about 40,000. It was estimated that more than 50,000 of both groups participated in the parades, which lasted from morning until sundown.

"In a world still in economic disarray nearly everywhere," the Washington *Post* commented, "it is a satisfaction to record that May Day, traditionally the signal for explosions, has this year at least passed into history amid almost complete orderliness." The quiet day was evidence, the Washington *News* said, that "Americans have not lost faith in their Government."

Few Americans know that May Day is of American origin. It was originated by the late Samuel Gompers in the 1880's while he was molding the American Federation of Labor from the dying Knights of Labor. As Alexander Trachtenberg has related it in a pamphlet, "The History of May Day," published in New York by the International Publishers, the Second International of 1889 in Paris adopted May 1 as an international labor day after the American A. F. of L. had already established it. The origin is bound up in the labor struggle.

May Day Records Abroad

Military and police precautions on a big scale were held to be responsible for the comparatively quiet celebration of May Day, 1934, in European countries and elsewhere.

Only in France were there serious disturbances. A policeman was killed and many officers and civilians were wounded in political rioting on the eve of the labor holiday. Ten thousand troops and thirty thousand police stood guard in Paris as the Government prepared to deal strongly with a Communist general strike. Ten demonstrators and three police were injured at Mantes, an industrial center not far from the capital, in intermittent fighting which lasted until nearly midnight, when rock-throwing crowds were dispersed. In Paris police broke up another attempt of Communists to barricade the vast workers' dwelling, Joan of Arc City, which surrendered early on the morning of May 2 after having been besieged for hours.

But in Soviet Russia May Day was really a happy one, for the Government showed the world its military preparedness and its achievements in industry in a parade which poured through and over Red Square for eight hours on foot, on horse, on wheels, on caterpillar treads and on wings. It was described as the most impressive demonstration the Soviet Government has given.

In Berlin Chancellor Adolf Hitler addressed an audience of 2,000,000 at Tempelhof Field, Berlin air-port, as a kind of counter demonstration against Communist meetings and parades in other countries. Yet his speech was reported to have been received with lukewarm and scattered applause by a predominantly working-class audience, which listened to him from fear of losing their jobs, it was said.

Hundreds Hurt in India

May Day demonstrations in Austria were peaceful and the city of Vienna was more interested in official ceremonies marking the institution of the new Federal Constitution, which is described on another page of this issue of THE LITERARY DIGEST. A group of motor-cycling Fascists, traveling from Italy to join in the celebration, came into conflict with some Communists and one Communist was killed. There were minor clashes between the police and extremists.

The Spanish Government said May Day was without disorders in Spain except in Badajoz Province, where one person was killed and three were wounded seriously when guards broke up an extremist demonstration. There were ten casualties in Havana, Cuba, when snipers fired from housetops into the ranks of marching Communists. In India hundreds of workers were injured throughout the country in May Day disturbances, and the most serious disorders were in Delhi.

In London there were the usual speeches by radical leaders at Hyde Park and a Communist procession which was described as poorly attended.

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Business Evaluates Recovery Program

Henry I. Harriman Reports Brighter Economic Horizons to Chamber of Commerce at Capital, but President Roosevelt Asks Cooperation, With No More "Wolf" Cries

EXACTLY as they did a year earlier, business and industrial leaders gathered in Washington last week to attend the annual convention of the Chamber of Commerce of the United States.

This year, however, they arrived in a different spirit, met in a different atmosphere and held discussions of a different tenor. Last year business stood in the valley of the shadow. To-day, with the assistance of the Federal Government, it is climbing manfully uphill.

President Roosevelt noted its progress in a message to the Chamber and Henry I. Harriman, the Chamber's President, described it in detail.

"Economic horizons have indeed brightened," the latter said. "The normal gross income of those engaged in agriculture is between ten and eleven billions. In 1932 it sank to a sum barely in excess of five billions, but in 1933 it rose to between six and seven billions. In this same period, farm prices rose from an index number of 40 to an index number of 60.

"General business has also improved, as is well indicated by the index figure of business activity, which rose from 61.7 in February, 1933, to 78.5 in March of the present year. Wholesale price levels in the same period have risen from an index number of 59.8 to an index number of 73.7, and the advance of retail prices, while not so marked, has still been material."

In an estimate more optimistic than others recently made, he placed the number of unemployed at less than 7,000,000, as compared with "nearly 13,000,000" in February, 1933.

But the business men did not go to Washington solely to congratulate themselves on a year of recovery. They went also to review, evaluate and criticize governmental measures taken to achieve it. That, in itself, is a cheerful sign. As Francis M. Law, President of the American Bankers Association, points out, "The surest proof that recovery is well under way is seen in the fact that criticism and complaint from many quarters are being heard."

Opinions Are Mixed

The 1933 Chamber of Commerce convention seemed sure what it thought and wanted. Ernest K. Lindley, in his book, "The Roosevelt Revolution," published last year, declared, "From this meeting came a demand for government cooperation in the regulation of competition which was literally astounding. Undoubtedly it was bred of desperation, but it was genuine. Of the forty-nine principal speakers more than half advocated a larger measure of government control of industry. Only nine definitely opposed it. The others ignored the issue."

At that convention President Roosevelt delivered an address which he has since called "the forerunner of the NRA," and the NRA was created a month later.

This year members of the Chamber, studying that recovery agency and others established in the last fourteen months, seemed more mixed in their opinions than they had the year before.

Before its convention, the Chamber surveyed the NRA's effects in more than 100 cities and brought in split verdicts. A majority of those questioned reported reduced unemployment, beneficial effects from trade-practise provisions in NRA codes and improved trade and industrial conditions. A minority reported to the contrary. A large majority, moreover, found certain detriments traceable to the NRA. Many complained that they were unable to secure increased prices sufficient to offset increased costs. Others saw employees being favored at the expense of employers. Still others wondered whether the National Industrial Recovery Act was accelerating, or, actually, retarding, recovery.

Mr. Harriman interpreted the Chamber's view on the Act as follows, "It is that the law has done much good, that many undesirable business practises have been eliminated, and that the foundations have been laid for the orderly conduct of business. But I also sense a very wide-spread fear that an act, based on the self-regulation of business with government approval of such regulations, may become an autocratic act for the regimentation of business by the Government."

He was "sure that in basic industries codes of fair practises are essential, that the chaos of unbridled competition can not be permitted to return, and that some Federal agencies cooperating with business must continue to carry out the major functions exercised by NRA and AAA."

Members voiced few attacks on the New Deal as a whole. But one convention speaker after another advanced objections against parts of the Roosevelt program. It was after a day of such attacks that the President sent his spirited message to the Chamber.

"Very Cordial Greetings"

He extended "very cordial greetings" to the members and said he counted confidently on their loyalty and continued support, but he also made statements interpreted as a rebuke.

"The Federal Government," he said, "will continue its unceasing efforts to stimulate employment, increase American values and bring about a more wholesome condition. Private business can and must help take up the slack. Your membership largely represents those interests which, from motives of self-interest, as well as good citizenship, have a leading rôle to play. The people as a whole will be impatient of those who complain and of those who hold out false fears. It is time to stop crying 'wolf' and to cooperate in working for recovery and for the continued elimination of evil conditions of the past."

When Mr. Harriman had read the message aloud to the members, he said, "I am certain I will express your sentiments when I will tell the President that it is certainly the desire of the Chamber of Commerce to cooperate constructively to build up this country of ours."

While the business men were gathering

Points Against Program

The New York *Times* notes the following points raised against the recovery program by speakers at a day's session of the Chamber of Commerce convention:

1. The tax burden is becoming unbearable, if not confiscatory.

2. The Administration's railroad policy indicates a strong possibility of government ownership.

3. The processing tax is causing an appreciable reduction in the wheat consumption of the country.

4. Placing commodity exchanges under governmental control would work havoc with prices for farm products.

5. The foreign trade program is doomed to failure unless those affected are consulted.

6. Increased expenditures and reduced receipts will raise the national public debt from $16,000,000 in 1930 to $32,000,000 in 1935.

7. Arbitrary regulations of the Public Works Administration are preventing any revival of the construction industry under the governmental expenditures authorized.

8. Jurisdictional disputes and overlapping and conflicting claims are being written into the NRA codes.

9. Political affiliations play an important part in an applicant's qualifications for a loan or grant under the PWA.

10. The Securities Act and the proposed Stock Exchange Control bill have caused almost complete cessation of private investment.

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in Washington, labor was reminding the country that there are other segments of the population whose reactions may not always jibe with those of the Chamber of Commerce.

When a committee, organized under NRA auspices to represent the durable-goods industries, warned the Administration against blanket increases in wages or reductions in hours, William Green, President of the A. F. of L., termed its attitude "negative," called at the White House and urged President Roosevelt to support legislation for a thirty-hour standard work week.

In a public statement, he declared, "There are still more than 10,000,000 unemployed," and advocated a policy of reduced hours and increased wages to put them to work. "A concentrated drive should now be made to compel, through the use of forceful methods, if necessary, an immediate reduction in the hours of labor," he said.

But there was no sign that any branch of the Government planned to use "forceful methods" against business. At the Capital, the Chamber's members found the Executive branch more concerned with consolidating than extending the gains of the New Deal and the Legislative branch preparing to wind up its affairs and go home.

Check Rein Coming Off

Reports that the President intends to give business its head for a time were noted by Lyle Wilson, staff correspondent of the United Press. "The changes foreseen by business in Administration policies represent an interruption of experimentation, rather than an abandonment of objectives," he wrote. "If the expectations of business are realized, industry and commerce would have an opportunity during the remainder of the year to discover what they could accomplish under the conditions created by the New Deal so far.

With the codification of industry and trade virtually completed, the NRA has entered a period of administration, symbolized by the new eagle which now is being distributed. It is hoped that hereafter industry will govern itself, making coercion unnecessary. To create the proper attitude, and "due to a lapse of public enthusiasm over the codes," Brig.-Gen. Hugh S. Johnson announced that within a month or two a campaign will be launched to whip up interest in code enforcement.

As for Congress, it seems primarily interested in adjournment. Nominating primaries are now being held regularly and Election Day, November 6, is less than six months off. If the people, whose eyes have been focused on Washington for more than a year, are eager to have Congress call it a day, Congress itself hardly is less eager.

There was little to startle the business leaders in the bills which were going through the Congressional hopper as they met in their annual convention.

Opponents of the Administration were trying hard, but with little success, to convince the public that there was a menace to business in three of these measures—the tax bill, the bill to regulate stock exchanges and the tariff bill. The tariff bill empowers the President to raise or lower duties up to 50 per cent. and to conclude trade agreements with foreign countries. Opposition to it in Congress came almost wholly from Republicans, who suffered a setback when Henry L. Stimson, Secretary of State in their last Administration, publicly indorsed it.

Wide World

Henry I. Harriman, President of the United States Chamber of Commerce, addressing the annual meeting

Many newspapers chose the week of the Chamber of Commerce convention to comment on economic progress under the New Deal. Editors were particularly interested in reports that the Administration intends to allow business greater freedom, as two clashing opinions, one from the New York *Herald Tribune*, the other from the Philadelphia *Record*, will indicate. *The Herald Tribune* faces Right, *The Record* Left.

Editorial Comment

"'The brakes' are at last to be 'taken off,'" says the New York newspaper. "This is welcome news. It should go far to increase confidence and to make possible a continuance of the recovery already somewhat hesitatingly begun. Before such a promising change of temper no member of the opposition will wish to arise and say 'I told you so.' The moment calls not for jeering, but for a continuance of the candid, outspoken criticism which has produced the present concessions to common sense."

In its opinion, "The Roosevelt Administration has done much that is good. It has offset these gains with so much that is contra and ill-conceived, or downright destructive that while it is impossible to strike an exact balance, the losses must be recognized as tragically great."

The Philadelphia paper entitles its editorial, "Take Off the Brake? Not Yet." It lists industrial gains made under the Roosevelt Administration and adds: "In spite of those gains, however, it is not yet time for the Government to step aside. That time will not come until the war against depression has been won. And victory is by no means accomplished. We still have close to ten million Americans out of work. Until those men have been given jobs, until the purchasing power of their families has been restored, the Administration's task will remain unfinished.

"It is easy to understand why private industry wants to throw off all government restraint," it said. "A convalescent always wants to dismiss the doctor as soon as he feels better."

The New Tax Law Cuts Levy on Small Incomes

Three months of Congressional labor—involving compromise between radically-differing House and Senate proposals—brought forth last week a new tax law calculated to bring $417,000,000 annually into the Treasury. The burden on the small payer of income taxes has been lightened and relief has been given from several of the most annoying nuisance taxes. The largest additional revenue is expected to come from the drastic increase in inheritance and gift taxes, and the capital stock tax. Many changes were made in administrative provisions to close existing loopholes. The taxes on soft drinks, candy and bank checks have been removed; those on furs and jewelry reduced.

After much debate, Congress dropped Senator Couzens's 10 per cent. emergency supertax, but retained a tax on personal holding companies and a provision for partial income tax publicity. A tax on imported oils—bearing most heavily on the Philippines—was retained against President Roosevelt's wishes. The new law eliminates the right to file consolidated tax returns, except in the case of railroads.

Perhaps the item which will help the salaried man most is the 10 per cent. deduction on earned income up to $14,000.

The income tax features of the law go into effect next year so that the new rates will be used in 1935 in paying taxes on 1934 income. The bank-check tax is removed as of January 1 next.

Table Shows Payments

This table has been worked out indicating what a salaried married man with no dependents will pay under each schedule:

Net Income	*Present Law*	*New Law*
$3,000	$20	$8
4,000	60	44
5,000	100	80
6,000	140	116
8,000	300	248
10,000	480	415
12,000	680	602
14,000	900	809
16,000	1,140	1,044
20,000	1,680	1,589
25,000	2,520	2,489
50,000	8,600	8,869
100,000	30,100	30,594
1,000,000	571,100	571,394

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Topics of the Day

Roosevelt Sagacity Settles Precedence Should a Senator walk before a Governor, or should a Governor walk before a Senator? Nobody knows for certain. Nations have become embroiled over punctilios of etiquette equally insoluble and equally absurd. And yet nobody likes playing second fiddle.

President Roosevelt had four Senators to dinner the other night and also Gov. Gifford Pinchot, of Pennsylvania. Thereby he confronted himself with what many diplomatic pundits would have considered an excruciating problem in precedence. There were no foreign standards for guidance. European courts know little and care less about the relative importance of American Governors and Senators. Sedulous attachés, recalling the fact that Mr. Hoover had allowed Senators to precede Governors, held their breath as the moment for going in to dinner approached. Their minds were agitated with memories of the feud between Dolly Gann and Alice Roosevelt Longworth as to whether the Speaker's wife or the Vice-President's sister-hostess should take the other's dust, and of many another historic quarrel over precedence in Washington society.

Hearts beat high beneath diplomatic smiles when the President gave his arm to Mrs. Pinchot, while Mrs. Roosevelt took the Governor's arm. But Mr. Roosevelt was specifically not making or breaking any precedent, it was explained afterward by James Clement Dunn, chief of protocol at the White House. He was merely acting in the particular situation as his sense of fitness dictated. And that in itself seems a good American precedent.

* * * *

Political Leader's Surprizing Candor W. Kingsland Macy, chairman of the New York State Republican Committee, is imperiling fundamental American institutions. One of these institutions, as everyone well knows, requires a statement to the following effect from anyone who decides to run for political office: "Yielding to wide-spread public demand, and not withstanding the tremendous personal sacrifice involved, I consent to be a candidate for so and so."

Mr. Macy, however, declared in a recent public address that there was neither public demand nor personal sacrifice in his case. He said he simply wanted the job, sought it, got it and still enjoyed it.

Such candor is dangerous. Once it gets started there is no telling where it will stop. Let it spread far enough and some day a candidate will say that he is a candidate as soon as he becomes one, instead of denying it or refusing to admit it until it is no longer news to the most backward toddler in kindergarten. Nay, more—some day a defeated candidate may write a message of congratulation to a successful rival without implying that he has no more burning desire than to cooperate in making the winner's administration a glittering success.

* * * *

Varying Figures On Unemployment Who shall decide when statisticians disagree? The American Federation of Labor estimates than 13,689,000 persons in the United States were unemployed in March, 1933, that 589,000 returned to work in March, 1934, and that those out of work in that month numbered 10,905,000. The National Industrial Conference Board, however, estimates that 13,203,000 persons in the United States were unemployed in March, 1933, that 589,000 returned to work in March, 1934, and that those out of work in that month numbered 8,021,000.

Since the two estimates for March of this year differ by 2,884,000, they may leave the reader with curiously-mixed feelings. Perhaps, therefore, he would do well to forget the specific figures and concentrate on their broad implications. It is enough for him to remember that millions of persons have been reemployed during the past year, but that, since many millions are still hunting jobs, it would be folly to assume that the unemployment problem has been solved. The country is not yet out of the woods. It is justified in puckering its lips, but not yet entitled to whistle.

* * * *

False Economies In City Budgets *The Dispatch* and *The Pioneer Press* of Saint Paul Minnesota, have recently concluded a campaign for private subscriptions to equip the city's police force more efficiently. Not so long ago, it will be remembered, Saint Paul was the scene of one of Dillinger's successful attempts to shoot his way out of a police trap. The Department then and subsequently possessed only one machine-gun, one bullet-proof vest, one tear-gas gun. The money collected by the two newspapers is sufficient, so it is reported, to purchase four machine-guns and nine bullet-proof vests—still a modest armament under the circumstances.

Indeed, its modesty and its manner of supply are a rather painful commentary on the false economies practised in too many cities to appease the taxpayer. The administration of Toledo, Ohio, for example, has just decreed the dismissal of half its police and firemen, among other means of reducing its budget by a third. When it is considered how much might be saved by the average city government should it weed out its political parasites, such a response to taxpayers' protests seems almost sadistic.

Incidentally, the city fathers of Toledo have refused further funds to feed the animals in the zoo. They don't vote.

Real Art on Finger-nails A British painter of miniatures is credited, or debited, with the birth of a new fad which seems to approach perilously near the frontier of irrationality. The superfine dame or damsel, it seems, now has tiny pictures painted on her finger-nails by artists of reputation.

According to a London correspondent the invention came about by accident. Stanley A. Burchett, the aforesaid miniaturist, stopped painting to amuse a charming little girl and quickly painted a miniature on one of her finger-nails. When her fashionable mother saw it she commissioned the artist to paint all her own finger-nails. Now one reads of a woman going to the races with her nails decorated with pictures of her host's horse, jockey, and racing colors.

It's one way for my lady to get ahead of Mary Jane, who must be satisfied for the present with staining hers a magenta, or something, in mimicry of my lady's former fashion. Art finger-nails may be too expensive for the proletariat now, but industry may soon imitate them. One recalls childhood's "transfers" from which gaudy pictures were affixed wherever desired by dint of a little dampness and pressure. Transfers for fingers and toes might run into big business.

* * * *

What Women Like to Read In Newspapers Bridge lessons and foreign news somehow or other do not excite the average woman newspaper reader. And it is even more interesting, in view of all we hear about the decline of the editorial page, to be told that women show more interest in editorials than even in crime news.

These statements are not mere guesses but are gathered from a survey recently made by the school of business of the University of Chicago. The Louisville *Herald-Post*, naturally interested, summed up the more important findings of this survey:

"First page news cartoons commanded 83 per cent. of the votes, with the fashion pictures in the women's section ranking second with 78 per cent. The comic strip came next with 68 per cent., followed by the health features with 48 per cent. and letters to the editor with 47 per cent. Foreign news ranked last with 8 per cent. of reader interest, and bridge lessons were next to the bottom with only 11 per cent."

There is so much speculation about what readers want that every bit of evidence of this kind will be thoughtfully considered by editors and publishers. How will they account for the feminine indifference to bridge instruction? Is it possible that the craze for contract bridge is beginning to die out, or have players become so competent or self-reliant that they no longer bother about the newspaper lessons?

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At the Observation Post

Two Minnesota Professors, Opposing Embargoes to Force Foreign Concessions to Unload Surpluses, Decide Doctrine of National Self-Sufficiency Is Not Practicable

THE professors have been at it again. That is to say, two of them attached to the University of Minnesota have written a book entitled "The American Farmer and the Export Market," which is calculated to produce severe headaches among some of their fellow citizens who like to call themselves hard-headed business men. For a majority of the latter probably still subscribe to the doctrine enunciated recently by a spokesman for the Home Market Club of Boston before the Senate Committee on Finance—namely, that instead of lowering tariffs to stimulate foreign trade it would be better to impose embargoes. It is this doctrine which the two professors are at great pains to oppose.

They do so, to be sure, in behalf of the farmer. But if their argument is valid that the American farmer must continue to export his surpluses in order to avoid what the President has referred to as "heart-breaking readjustments," then it is one which not even the hard-headed business man can afford to ignore. He sells his goods to the farmer. The home market he would protect to the point of embargoes depends for a large part of its purchasing power on farm income. Reduce that income and not only is the farmer impoverished, but the home market, as well.

However, it is the intention of this article to be less of an essay on tariff policy than a book review. Hence it is only fair to say that Professors Dowell and Jesness do not stress the point just made. As agricultural economists they have been content to show that the program of national self-sufficiency for the farmer is an invitation to suicide.

Isolationists Impatient

He can not, for one thing, curtail his production in the manner of the industrial enterprise. "The farmer and members of his family usually supply most, if not all, of the labor used on an average farm." He can not fire this labor. His costs in large part are fixed and do not vary with volume of output, and his unit of production is too small to appear to influence the market. "The consequence is that the farmer tends to maintain his production in spite of low prices because he is better off producing than letting part or all of the farm plant lie idle."

But national isolationists have for long been impatient with this argument. They have contended that since only 10 per cent. of the national agricultural output normally is exported, the farmer should find it a comparatively simple matter, given a modicum of brains, to cut acreage to fit the domestic demand. Then he might benefit from the protection vouchsafed him in recent tariff laws.

The flaw in this reasoning is neatly pointed out in a chapter devoted not to the total export surplus, but to that of individual crops. Shrinkage to domestic needs would mean, in the case of cotton, eliminating half the acreage; in that of tobacco, one acre in three; in that of wheat, more than one acre in five; in that of rice, the same; in that of corn, over 14 per cent., if net exports of pork and lard are included in the calculation. "To reduce output to national needs would mean a profound reorganization of the agricultural industry in the cotton, tobacco, corn and hog and wheat regions."

Can't Seem to Get Going

—Knox in the Memphis *Commercial Appeal*

What of the hope that population growth will absorb the surpluses? Apparently the answer is on the side of pessimism. Not only is the rate of increase in population diminishing from decade to decade, due to a progressive decline in the birth-rate and the restriction of immigration, but consumption per capita is falling off. As the movement from country to city and the change from work in the fields to store and factory jobs continue, the American people eat less. Sedentary, or near sedentary, habits interfere with the human appetite.

Here is the picture as these two professors present it: "The United States ranks first among the nations of the world in the production of agricultural products. With less than 4 per cent. of the farmers of the world, it produces over 60 per cent. of the cotton, over a third of the tobacco, a fourth of the oats and hay, a fifth of the wheat, 13 per cent. of the barley, 12.5 per cent. of the flax, and 4 per cent. of the rye." With respect to a majority of its more important crops it is "clearly on an export basis," and for the reasons already enumerated, among others, "the conclusion appears to be inescapable that national self-sufficiency is not practicable."

What's to be done about it? "One difficulty in expanding or even maintaining our agricultural exports is our tariff policy. Restriction of imports in turn restricts exports. Continuance of agricultural exports involves abandonment of the time-honored policy of high protection. . . . Closely connected with high protection is the change from a debtor to a creditor nation. The flow of debt payments to this country can continue only if imports exceed exports."

There is no statement in the book that the President should receive from Congress the authority he has requested to negotiate bilateral tariff treaties, but the hint is plain as these sentences testify: "Readjustment must necessarily be gradual, or else the confusion it causes will defeat the end sought. There has been, in recent years, a greater recognition of the fact that if the best interests of all the people are to be served, there is need for economic planning, in the field of international trade as in others. Only by such planning, not by political log-rolling, can we decide satisfactorily in what lines now protected a larger volume of imports should be admitted."

Mills Speech Recalled

One recalls the speech of Ogden Mills, Mr. Hoover's Secretary of the Treasury, at Topeka, last January. "A practically completely self-contained and controlled national economy can doubtless be attained," he said, "but only at a frightful social cost. . . . We will have to abandon the present policy of isolation and intense nationalism and, to some extent, modify recent tariff practises. . . . I have never understood that a sound system of protection means the erection of impassible tariff barriers, the destruction of our commerce with the rest of the world, and the sacrifice of the efficient farmer to save the inefficient manufacturer."

To quote Walter Lippmann: "This is the identical position taken by Mr. Stimson. It is the position taken by Mr. Wallace, by Mr. Hull, and by Mr. Roosevelt." It does not differ from that of the two professors, who may consider, therefore, that the company they keep is a sufficient answer to the hard-headed business man. W. M. H.

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They Stand Out From the Crowd

Blanche S. Scott, one of the pioneer women of aviation, is the only woman Glenn Curtiss ever taught to fly. She started in 1910 and for a time was the only woman pilot in America. In one early flight she fell, broke twenty-three bones. She was the first woman to drive across the United States by automobile, and was received by the Governor of every State she went through. To-day she lives in Rochester, New York, and writes.

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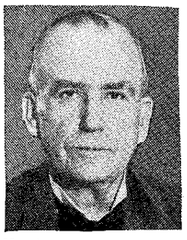
Frank J. Marshall, chess champion of the United States consecutively since 1909, has won many national and international matches. Mr. Marshall was born in New York City in 1877. Tall and interesting in appearance, he lives with his wife and family at Marshall's Chess Club in New York, the rendezvous for chess fans. Like many other chess players, he finds his principal diversion and hobby in another mental game—bridge.

Keystone

Wilbur G. Voliva has, for nearly thirty years, held a dictator's grip on the religious colony in Zion City, Illinois. Recently his flock defeated his candidate for the local school board. When retaliation followed, his opponents prayed for deliverance. Voliva replied with a sixty-three-piece brass band, opened a revival tour. Patriarch Voliva is dapper, baldish, wears frock suits, studded shirt-fronts, huge false cuffs. He insists the universe is flat and says that Satan will take over the world in September.



Keystone

Robert A. Weppner, Jr., recently dropped from the PWA rolls, has just won the Prix de Rome, giving him a $4,000 prize and two years' residence at the American Academy in the Italian capital. Classical simplicity combined with originality won over 129 other projects for an imaginary memorial to the founders of the Republic in Washington, D. C. Weppner, a graduate of Catholic University, where he has taught architecture, is twenty-nine. He has won numerous other distinctions.

Wide World

Cartoonists

As They See Themselves

A Self-portrait for *The Literary Digest*

Henry Major—Born in Hungary and attended schools in Budapest. Drew since earliest childhood. Learned caricaturing from looking at professors. Studied in Paris, Vienna, and the London streets, accepting nature as the best teacher. Until the end of the war made humorous sketches for Hungary's best comic weeklies. Then worked in Amsterdam for the *Telegraaf*. Made greatest success in London. Engaged by three papers there under the same management—the *Graphic*, *Daily Graphic* and *Bystander*.

Fulfilled long standing wish in 1923 and came to America. Worked for Hearst for several years and later made a tour of all big cities in the United States, working for twelve different newspapers.

Just back from Paris after an absence of three years. Pencil sharpened and ready for more caricatures. Married to Elizabeth Alexander who is a well-known vocal teacher. Hobby—painting and of course, drawing.

George A. Lynch, who was recently appointed head of the NRA administrative staff and is now General Johnson's right hand man, approves codes, runs the office and acts on all matters which do not require the Administrator's personal attention. Colonel Lynch went to West Point with General Johnson. He is fifty-three, gray-haired, neatly-mustached and military looking. His last station was Governors Island in New York Harbor. General Johnson calls him the "most advanced thinker in the Army."

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Tamara is the near legendary singer of "Smoke Gets in Your Eyes" in Jerome Kern's current production "Roberta." Born in the Russian Ukraine, Tamara Drasin saw the turmoil of the Revolution and worked in the fields for the family's meager corn and potatoes. At thirteen she arrived in New York City with her family, finished school and embarked on a stage career. People soon heard of the wistful charm of a dark-haired girl singing her native songs in a Russian restaurant in New York. After singing the now famous refrain at a private audition for Jerome Kern and Otto Harbach, she broke the silence—asked their opinion. "Oh, you were all right," Mr. Kern said. "We were just wondering about the song."

De Mirjian Studio

Marcus M. Marks, now in his seventy-seventh year, is the proud father and organizer of the daylight-saving movement in the United States. Mr. Marks believes his pet so well established that he no longer needs to champion the "new-fangled time." About 30,000,000 people are affected in the twelve States and parts of Canada observing daylight-saving time. First introduced by Mr. Marks in 1915, the movement was made a wartime measure by Woodrow Wilson, while opponents insisted on calling the sponsor Marcus "Midnight" Marks. Borough President of Manhattan during John P. Mitchel's Fusion Administration, and mediator in numerous labor disputes, Mr. Marks is now retired. Has he forgotten to turn his clock ahead?—"No, siree, I've never missed yet."

Keystone

What's the Name, Please?

Hirosi Saito—Ambassador from Nippon—tho American friends say *hir-ro'shy sigh'toe*, he prefers *hee-ro-shee sah-ee-too* (no major stress).

Weiland—twirler for Red Sox—*wei* is just *y*; then add *land*.

Gomez—pitches for the Yanks—*z* is *z*, not *th*; hence, *go'mez*.

Piet—holds second bag for Reds—rimes with *diet*.

Puccinelli—left fielder for Browns—not *poossy*, but *poochy: poo-chy-nel'ee*.

Cuccinello—Dodgers' second baseman—similarly, *coo-chy-nel'o*.

—**Frank H. Vizetelly.**

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News and Comment From the National Capital

Hoover Plan to Seek Tariff Powers Revealed—Chief Coordinator Asked to Coordinate—Mrs. Roosevelt Refutes Insinuations That She Profits From Her Position

COL. HENRY L. STIMSON'S declaration for the Roosevelt reciprocal tariff plan made him the second member of the Hoover Cabinet to press the need for foreign trade and lower tariff barriers. While it brought the former Secretary of State and one-time Republican candidate for Governor of New York into conflict with the present Republican Senatorial Campaign Chairman, it served to bring out the hitherto undisclosed fact that the idea of centralizing tariff-making powers more definitely in the Presidency had, in the last Administration, a substantial foothold which extended even to Mr. Hoover himself.

The former President, it appears, gave considerable thought to the subject and broached it to prominent Republicans in and out of public life. The plan he had in mind would not have gone so far as that which Mr. Roosevelt proposed. However, it would have enabled the Chief Executive to make tariff changes without a recommendation of the Tariff Commission, which, under this plan, would have been largely a fact-finding body.

Coordinator "on Carpet"

Frank C. Walker, whose job as Chairman of the National Emergency Council makes him chief coordinator of all emergency units in the Government, was called in by the President to explain why the job of coordinating and cutting down the organizational costs of NRA, AAA, FERA and the scores of other alphabetical outfits has been progressing so slowly. It had been expected that one organization could be set up in each State or community to handle all the local affairs of the different recovery units.

Great economies were to be achieved according to the announcement which established Mr. Walker's organization. But, to date, NRA has its regional organizations quite independent of AAA and all the rest. If economies had been made, the President wanted to know where. Insiders whisper that perhaps Mr. Walker has found it a little difficult to pry job-holders loose. Politics is understood to have entered much more into the local and State organizations than into the parent units in Washington.

A Senator's Criticism

Amusing as it may have seemed to some, there was more than surface significance to the dispute between Senator Schall of Minnesota and Mrs. Franklin D. Roosevelt over her Val-Kill Furniture Factory.

Plenty of private opinions have been expressed heretofore and the President's wife has received many letters criticizing her activities outside the White House, but it remained for Senator Schall to bring the insinuations into the open in a public debate.

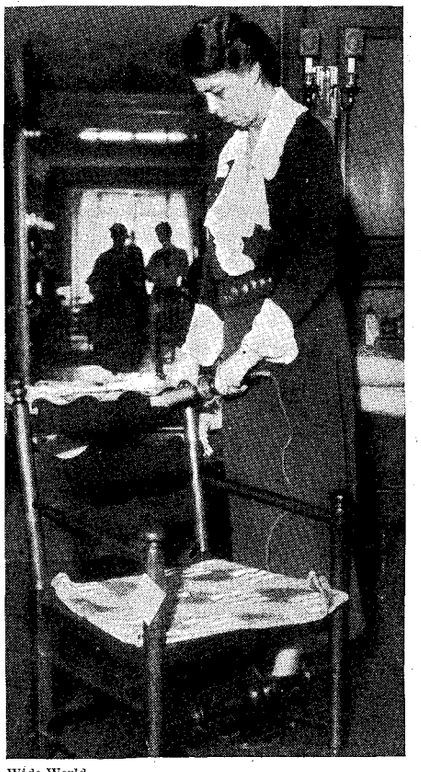
Mrs. Roosevelt's outside activities are chiefly four:

1. The Val-Kill Furniture Factory at Hyde Park, in which she is a partner.
2. The Todhunter School for Girls in New York City, of which she is assistant director.
3. Her newspaper and magazine writings, which consist mainly of her monthly page in a woman's magazine and syndicated articles she writes for pay in various publications.
4. The general trips of observation on which she makes mental notes for the President on what the common man is thinking.

It was in connection with the Val-Kill factory that the Senator attacked the President's wife for capitalizing her position. He claimed that her signature on the furniture greatly enhanced the value of it.

Mrs. Roosevelt set him straight on the matter of her profits, making it known that she never has received a cent of interest on a considerable amount of money she has put into the business while the firm never has made sufficient profit to pay an income tax. For the last year most of her connection with the factory has been in the form of long-distance advice and sponsorship of semi-annual sales at her town house in New York.

Her connections with the Todhunter School have been scarcely any closer. A few visits to her former daily civics class have been about all she has been able to fit into her busy program.



Wide World

Mrs. Franklin D. Roosevelt autographing a Colonial armchair, made by craftsmen living in Hyde Park, New York, home community of the Roosevelt family

Her newspaper and magazine articles are not a great deal of work in themselves, but they invariably bring in a flood of letters which must be answered. She has made it a rule not to write anything without pay, because, she says, she either must accept money from all or none.

Mrs. Roosevelt's attitude toward these extra-governmental activities is that they are things which she was accustomed to doing before she came to the White House and she sees no reason why she should stop.

List of Activities

Some of the newspaper women who "cover" Mrs. Roosevelt sat down the other day and compiled the following list of her precedent-breaking activities in her first year in the White House:

March 4—Attended Inaugural Ball without the President.

March 5—Entertained seventy-two at a family dinner.

March 6—Held first regular press conference ever held by a President's wife.

March 9—Knitted in the Senate Gallery.

March 16—Asked removal of guards at places she appears in New York.

April 14—Fell off horse.

April 24—Scrambled eggs for Prime Minister MacDonald.

May 17—Visited bonus marchers' camp.

June 5—Left by plane for California to see her son Elliott and admitted he planned a divorce.

July 21—Entertained son's former wife at Roosevelt summer home.

November 2—Published a book, "It's Up to the Women."

November 23—Visited miners in West Virginia.

December 20—Urged abolition of militaristic toys.

December 22—Attended play at Todhunter School and attended party for employees at Val-Kill factory.

January 30—Announced that wine, but no hard liquor, would be served at the White House.

February 19—Urged ratification of Child Labor Amendment.

March 5—Left on two weeks' inspection tour, by air, of Puerto Rico and the Virgin Islands.

Mrs. Roosevelt is fully aware of what her critics would have her do as the President's wife. They have told her candidly in letters that she should never have her picture taken without a hat or coat, that her job is to serve tea and stay at home and be a hostess for the President. Noting that the letters of criticism were falling off, she said, "I guess they just think I'm hopeless."

DIOGENES.

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Effect of America's Note of Reminder to Japan

Adhering to "Good Neighbor Policy," Washington Reminds Tokyo of Treaty Obligations, but Nipponese Are Led to Think, by Foreign Office Attitude, That Hirota Had Last Word

FOUR days after Sir Francis Lindley, the British Ambassador in Tokyo, presented Britain's protest against the "hands-off-China" statement made by the spokesman of the Japanese Foreign Office, the American Ambassador in Tokyo, Joseph C. Grew, under instructions from the State Department, delivered a strong but courteous declaration to Koki Hirota, the Japanese Foreign Minister, for observation of international rights and obligations in China.

Altho considerate in tone and containing a pledge to adhere to the policy of "the good neighbor" the statement was described as being firm in its insistence that Japan is still a party to treaties for the maintenance of Chinese sovereignty; that treaties can not be "modified or terminated" except by the processes agreed upon by the contracting parties; and that the United States has certain rights in China and proposes to keep them.

Some Tokyo press correspondents reported that Foreign Minister Hirota accepted Secretary of State Cordell Hull's note on Japan's "hands-off-China" policy as "quite satisfactory," but they pointed out in later messages that in a written communiqué, given by the Foreign Office to the Japanese press, the Hull communication had been pointedly ignored. It was mentioned only to have the Japanese Foreign Office reiterate its contention that the head of the American State Department had indicated the unwillingness of the United States to accept the Japanese "hands-off-Asia" stand.

The Last Word for Japan

The communiqué, which reviewed the recent declarations of Foreign Minister Hirota, of Ambassador Grew and Ambassador Sir Francis Lindley, was said to have been so timed and framed as to give the Japanese people the impression that Tokyo had the last word, leaving definitely on the records of the world a declaration of Japan's unique position in East Asia.

The communiqué, which a high Japanese official said he hoped would close the controversy definitely, contained the Japanese text of Mr. Hirota's April 26 note to Ambassadors Grew and Lindley, in which was contained the keynote of Japan's position as follows: "Japan can not remain indifferent to anyone taking action under any pretense which is prejudicial to the maintenance of law and order in East Asia, for which she, if only in view of her geographic position, has the most vital concern. Consequently she can not afford to have the question of China exploited by any third party for the execution of a selfish policy which does not take into consideration the above circumstances."

In a release given by the State Department of the "substance" of the statement made by Ambassador Grew to the Japanese Foreign Minister it was claimed that the attitude of the Japanese Government with regard to rights and interests of Japan and other countries in China and in connection with China had "come from sources so authoritative as to preclude their being ignored." Also it required that the American Government, adhering to the tradition of frankness that has prevailed between it and the Government of Japan, reaffirm the position of the United States. Japan was reminded that the generally accepted principles of international law and the provisions of treaties to which the United States is a party were the governing forces of relations between the United States and China, as well as between the United States and Japan. It was pointed out that the United States had certain rights and certain obligations with regard to China and furthermore that it was associated with China or with Japan or with both, together with certain other countries, in many-sided treaties relating to rights and obligations in the Far East, and in one great treaty to which practically all the countries of the world were parties.

The reference of course was to the Nine-Power Treaty and the Kellogg-Briand Peace Pact. Having noted that treaties can be modified or terminated only by due legal process, the United States declared that in its international associations and relationships it sought to be duly considerate of the rights, the obligations and the legitimate interests of other countries and that it expected "on the part of other governments due consideration of the rights, the obligations and the legitimate interests of the United States."

Bluffing?

—Parrish in the Nashville *Tennessean*

The declaration of the State Department was notable, according to a Washington correspondent of the New York *Times*, not only because it was the first concrete stand taken by the Roosevelt Administration in the problem of China, but also because it contained the first definite announcement by the Administration in support of the Kellogg-Briand pact outlawing war. The British declaration of policy was said to be regarded in diplomatic circles at Washington as tantamount to an invocation of British rights in China under the Nine-Power Treaty, and in general as a notice that the British Empire would run its own business in China. While the United States had not such extensive business interests as Great Britain in China, it was said that American rights in China under the Nine-Power Treaty were invoked by the United States after the Japanese occupation of Manchuria in notes sent to Japan and China by Secretary of State Henry L. Stimson on January 7, 1932. That notice, it was recalled in Washington dispatches, still stands.

Encouraging Friendship

Having reaffirmed the American Far Eastern policy through the statement made to Foreign Minister Hirota by Ambassador Grew, the Roosevelt Administration let it be known at Washington that it had no intention of pressing the matter further. It preferred, according to a Washington correspondent of the New York *Times*, to consider as closed the incident over Japanese assertion of special rights in China. Henceforth, it was reported, the Administration would emphasize points of friendship with Japan and encourage the development of good-will such as was evidenced in the exchange of messages between Mr. Hirota and Secretary Hull in March last.

But increasing resentment against Secretary Hull's note, according to Tokyo United Press cables, would force Mr. Hirota to make "some reply" by way of a "gesture."

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In Foreign Fields

Canada—The swastika and the brown shirt have taken firm root in the Dominion, according to Montreal reports. Hitlerism was credited with having hundreds of aggressive adherents among the 500,000 persons of German origin living in Canada and they were said to be multiplying rapidly. Hitlerite activities in the United States have already been under Congressional inquiry and have also been under surveillance in those sections where their activities have come to light.

* * * *

London—Lord Trenchard, Commissioner of Metropolitan Police, revealed in his annual report that only one out of twenty-one murders during the year in London's population of more than 8,000,000 was left unsolved. In eleven cases the murderer committed suicide, arrests were made in the ten other cases, and there was one acquittal. Murder among the racketeers in the United States has frequently remained unsolved, at least for a long period, largely because it has been considered a war of self-extermination among the least desirable elements of society, which no one was particularly disposed to stop.

The American homicide record for 1933 contributed to *The Spectator*, an insurance weekly, by Dr. Frederick K. Hoffman, showed an increase in Chicago from 452 deaths in 1932 to 510 in 1933. But Detroit showed a decline as did also Los Angeles, New York, and Philadelphia. In fact, with the exception of Chicago all the congested centers of population showed a decline in homicides.

* * * *

Virgin Islands—A phase of the New Deal that is said to be more far-reaching than many emergency measures of the Federal Government was the vesting in a government company the authority to run the principal industries in the Virgin Islands. These island possessions of the United States were once unfortunately described by a former President as in effect "a poorhouse." But the new corporation may blot out that odious description if it succeeds in its operation by virtual monopoly of the sugar, rum and bay-rum industries.

* * * *

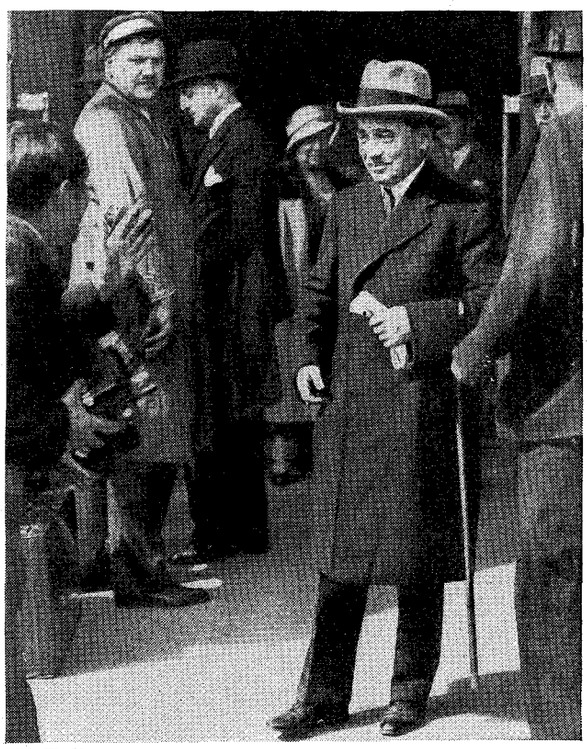
Manila—Thirty-six years after Admiral Dewey's squadron destroyed the Spanish naval forces in Manila Bay, the first in a chain of events which led to American acquisition of the islands, the Philippine Legislature voted to accept the Tydings-McDuffie law which has provided for independence for the Philippine Islands in about ten years. Manuel Quezon, President of the Senate, gave out a statement on his arrival from the United States, in which he denied the report that President Roosevelt had told him the United States would abandon its naval bases after the islands became independent.

The New Austria Comes Into Being

Republic Goes Out of Existence, and Is Succeeded by the Fascist Régime of Chancellor Engelbert Dollfuss

With the adoption of a new Constitution on April 30 the Republic of Austria, which was proclaimed on November 12, 1918, ceased to be and was succeeded by the Fascist régime of Chancellor Engelbert Dollfuss.

Through an emergency decree of the Government and with the approval of the rump Parliament, left after the exclusion of the Social Democrats, the Constitution became law. The Chamber met at ten o'clock and before one o'clock was dismissed, having in the meantime approved 471 decrees the Government had issued during the past fourteen months. The Government was authorized to put the Constitution into force when convenient and meantime to assume the functions of the Chamber and the Senate. Vienna dispatches reported that the Government believed two years would elapse before the Constitution could come into force.



Wide World

The Chancellor of Austria, Engelbert Dollfuss, as he appeared for a session of the League of Nations in Geneva

All the members of the Government, with Chancellor Dollfuss, looking a little nervous in the center, and Vice-Chancellor Emil Fey in uniform at his right, were present when the former Chancellor Ramek opened the meeting. Nearly half the House was empty and it was explained in a Vienna message to the New York *Times* that the absentees were Social Democrats, most of whom have been imprisoned or kept in concentration camps. After ratifying the new Constitution the Parliament formally surrendered its powers to the Government and voted for its own dissolution forever.

Prince Ernst Ruediger Starhemberg, the leader of the Fascist Heimwehr Army who had put down the Socialist rebellion in February, became Vice-Chancellor. His colleague, Maj. Emil Fey, was transferred from the post of Vice-Chancellor to that of Minister of Public Security. This appointment was said to assure the Heimwehr control of the police, the gendarmerie, and the auxiliary and security troops.

The preamble of the new Austrian Constitution declares that "in the name of God Almighty, from whom all laws emanate, the Austrian people have been given this Constitution for a Christian German Federal State on a corporative basis." According to an explanation by Dr. Otto Ender, Minister for Constitutional reform, and former Chancellor, the Constitution contains many democratic elements such as, for instance, far-reaching communal autonomy.

Doctor Ender explained, as quoted by a Vienna correspondent of the New York *Herald Tribune*, that the distinguishing factor between Austria's corporate Constitution and the procedure in other Fascist States was that mandatory officials in a Fascist State were appointed from above while in the corporate system they were delegated from below, that is, by the corporations. But both had in common, he said, the principle of strong leadership whose prerogatives were almost unlimited.

Article twenty-seven of the new Constitution decrees perfect freedom for religion. Religious communities that are not legally recognized as such are subject to supervision by the State. The position of the Roman Catholic Church is regulated by the Concordat with the Holy See.

The provinces were given a large measure of autonomy in the chapter regulating the prerogatives of the State and the provinces. Federal legislation rests in the hands of four Advisory Councils, namely, the State Council, Federal Cultural Council, Federal Economic Council and the Council of Federal Provinces which together send members to the Federal Diet. The latter adopts or rejects laws prepared by the Councils.

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Infantile Paralysis Still Puzzles Doctors

Dreaded Poliomyelitis Plays Curious Pranks, Crops Up in Strange Places, at Unusual Times, Yet It Is as Old as the Egypt of the Pharaohs

By Dr. Milton J. Rosenau
Professor of Preventive Medicine and Hygiene, Harvard Medical School

INFANTILE paralysis is tricky and treacherous. One of its favorite tricks is to pick out those who are strong, robust, good-looking and mentally alert. This selective tendency is well illustrated by such victims of the disease as Franklin D. Roosevelt. Sir Walter Scott gives a graphic account of his own case: "I showed every sign of health and strength until I was about eighteen months old. One night I showed great reluctance to be caught; and after being chased about the room was apprehended and consigned to my bed with some difficulty. It was the last time I was to show such personal agility. In the morning, I was discovered to be affected with the fever. It held me three days. On the fourth, when they went to bathe me as usual, they discovered that I had lost the power of my right leg."

© Bachrach

Dr. Milton J. Rosenau

Infantile paralysis is not a good name because it does not always attack infants, nor is it always followed by paralysis. It is called *poliomyelitis* because the damage centers upon the cells in the spinal cord which control the motion of the muscles. Once destroyed, these cells can not regenerate themselves. The mind is spared.

Egyptian Prince Sufferer

Infantile paralysis is not a new disease. There is a stele from the hieroglyphic age of an Egyptian prince of the Eighteenth Dynasty (1580-1350 B.C.) with a short and withered leg which is interpreted as the effect of this disease.

In recent years there seems to be a new prevalence of infantile paralysis which is disquieting. It occurs in epidemics, the greatest of which swept this country in 1916—the worst known in the history of the disease. There were 29,000 cases and 6,000 deaths.

Infantile paralysis is a virus disease and is classed with the communicable infections. A virus is so small that it can not be seen with the highest powers of the microscope. In the spring of 1909, Landsteiner and Popper succeeded in transmitting the disease to monkeys. Our real knowledge began at that point. There are many vagaries and much we do not know about infantile paralysis, but when we consider that it was proved to be contagious only twenty-four years ago, it is surprizing how much has been learned about it. It is one of those diseases which play curious pranks, crop up in unexpected places and at unusual times, altho, in the main, it runs rather true to form.

Infantile paralysis has a world-wide prevalence. The virus evidently has been broadcast to the four quarters of the globe—cases have been discovered on all the main continents and outlying islands even of the South Pacific. The United States and the northern part of Europe have suffered most.

Adults Not Spared

The disease usually occurs in the warm weather of the North American summer season, but spares the tropics; that is, epidemics occur mainly in latitudes of changeable climate. The disease has a tendency to rural occurrence, that is, occasionally, cases are found far distant from centers of population in lonely places in the countryside. While it commonly affects children, it does not spare adults—even grandparents. One attack renders a definite immunity, so that a person who once has had the disease no longer need have any fear of it.

Aycock, who has made many contributions to our knowledge of the disease, has shown that the incubation period is rather long—about fourteen days. Family epidemics sometimes occur; however, when two or three members of a family come down with infantile paralysis within a few days, it now is believed that they do not catch the infection one from another, but that they all get it from a common source. Nearly 16 per cent. of those who contract the disease die in the acute stages and a variable number are left paralyzed. In many instances the paralysis is transient, with complete recovery. Often there occur mild non-paralytic, or abortive forms.

It is believed generally that infantile paralysis spreads from person to person very much as diphtheria does; in other words, it seems to be a contact infection. There are, however, many things about the mode of transmission which are not clear. Carriers are assumed, but not many have been found.

On account of lack of certainty concerning the mode of spread, and in view of the suspicion that there may be factors which are unknown, and because we have no sure criterion by which the disease may be recognized, our methods of control lack precision. While at present we do not know how to avoid the infection, prevent the disease, or control epidemics once they are started, nevertheless, studies along these lines give promise. There is no vaccine as for smallpox and typhoid which is an effective preventive. There is, however, a serum —that of convalescents—which will neutralize the virus in the test tube. This, even when given early in the disease, is still in the experimental stage.

Fear of infantile paralysis strikes into the hearts of mothers. On the other hand, its mysteries appeal to students of epidemiology here and abroad.

The zest of unraveling this pathologic puzzle is being prosecuted with great diligence in many laboratories. The Harvard Infantile Paralysis Commission, for the last sixteen years, has made a special study of the diagnosis, mode of transmission and prevention of the disease, as well as the humane task of after-care of the paralyzed.

Courtesy of the Williams & Wilkins Company

Egyptian prince of the Eighteenth Dynasty with a withered leg, indicating the antiquity of poliomyelitis

Our ability to control a disease is directly proportional to our knowledge of it. Poliomyelitis is no exception to this rule, and practical results will flow from scientific studies and research.

Until we have learned more about it we must take general measures for its control. During an epidemic, mothers should keep their children away from those who are sick, avoid crowds, be sure the milk is pasteurized, and promote general health through a good diet, plenty of rest, and exercise in the fresh air and sunshine.

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Scientists Try to Tame Lightning

Thunderbolts Discharge Enough Electricity Each Year to Supply Power to City of Million Inhabitants for One Hour

About a billion kilowatts of electrical energy—not as much as it sounds, because of the shortness of the discharge—is wasted every year by the lightning's flash, and two South African scientists, Dr. B. F. J. Schonland and H. Collens, hope to find a way to utilize some of it. Doctor Schonland reported recently before the American Meteorological Society in Washington, D. C., that a start already had been made through the invention of a special camera to photograph thunderbolts.

These photographic studies reveal some interesting facts about lightning. The main flash, they show, always is preceded by a "leader," which acts as a pathfinder through the air, and travels from the negatively-charged bottom of the cloud to the positively-charged earth at velocities of 810 to 19,900 miles a second. This preliminary flash is followed by the main bolt, traveling in the opposite direction, or from the earth to the cloud. It follows exactly the same path as that traversed by the "leader."

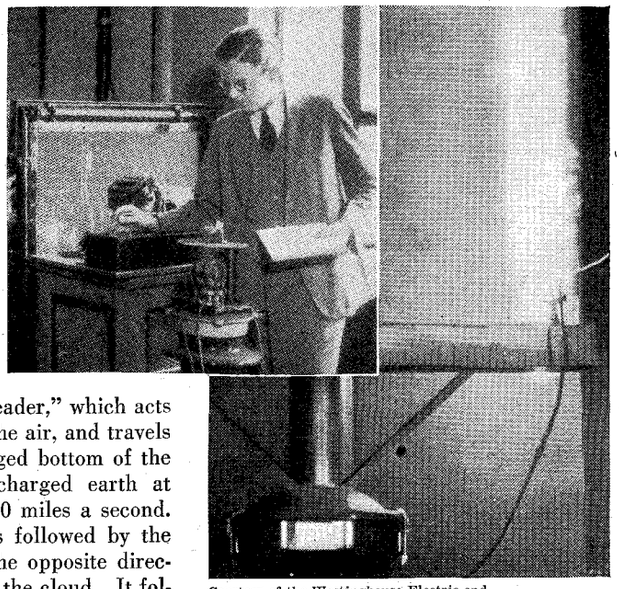
Cause of Discharge

The cause of the discharge is the building up of potential in the cloud through the splitting up of rain-drops. Most of the discharge—perhaps nine-tenths of it—takes place in the cloud itself. The upper part is positively charged, the lower negative. The excess of negative charge remaining in the cloud discharges to the earth, the flash taking place usually before the charge on the cloud reaches a potential of 25,000 volts to the square inch.

This is interesting and important information, but the idea that it might lead to harnessing the lightning seems rather far-fetched. The kilowatts annually wasted by lightning should not be confused with the kilowatt-hours which the householder buys from his lighting company. A watt is simply the product of the electrical pressure (volts), multiplied by the rate of flow (amperes); hence does not express a quantity unless the duration of flow is also stated. A kilowatt hour, for instance, is the quantity of electricity represented by a continuous flow of 1,000 watts for an hour.

Schonland and Collens found that even their slowest flash had to be measured in millionths of a second. Assuming, however, that each flash lasts a full second, the total lightning discharge for a year comes down to only 280,000 kilowatt-hours, or about enough electricity to supply an average American city of 1,000,000 inhabitants for an hour. Distributed over the entire area of the earth and through the period of a year, this is a pretty thin layer of electricity to comb up by any method likely to suggest itself in the near future.

Studies of the lightning do have enormous practical value, however, in revealing ways by which costly electrical equipment can be protected against it. Investigations to this end have been carried on for many years in the laboratories of the Westinghouse Electric and Manufacturing Company at Pittsburgh, where engineers announced last week that at last they have been able to produce the full equivalent of lightning in the laboratory, where conditions for studying it are considerably better than in the open fields.



Courtesy of the Westinghouse Electric and Manufacturing Company

A heavy surge current discharge. The incandescent part of the arc is twelve inches in diameter. (Left) P. H. McAuley, co-designer of the apparatus, taking a reading

This artificial lightning is created by the sudden discharge of a number of electrical condensers. The engineers have produced surge currents of 130,000 amperes and up to 10,000,000 volts by this method, lasting for several millionths of a second. At the peak of flow these flashes are discharging approximately 2,700,000 kilowatts, which is somewhat more than the discharge of the average lightning flash as measured by the South African scientists.

The Neutron's Size

Prof. George R. Pegram and Dr. John R. Dunning, physicists at Columbia University, have succeeded in measuring the neutron, one of the particles which have been detected in atomic nuclei. They found its diameter to be one ten-trillionth of an inch.

The neutron now is considered one of the fundamental building-blocks of matter.

Overnight to Europe?

Within four or five years, according to a forecast by Glenn L. Martin, pioneer aviator and aircraft builder, it will be possible for air passengers to take off from New York for Europe at 4 p.m., have dinner aboard the plane and a good night's rest in a cozy stateroom, look for the European shore-line about breakfast time next morning and reach London or Paris before noon.

Plans for fast aircraft large enough and economical enough to accomplish this feat have already been worked out, he said, based on very full studies of the requirements. The craft would be a cantilever monoplane flying-boat of 100,000 pounds gross load, with a wing span of about 180 feet and a cruising speed of 150 to 180 miles an hour. It would have a cruising radius of 5,000 miles, and would draw 7,000 horsepower from four engines of a new type.

Science Snap-shots

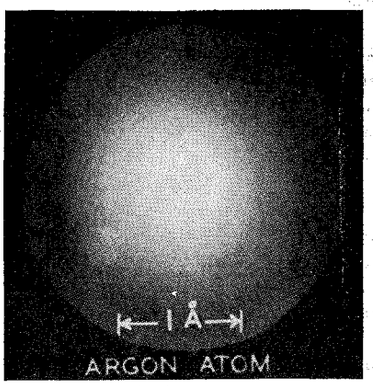
A vaccine for psittacosis, commonly known as parrot fever, has been discovered. Dr. Thomas M. Rivers, of the Rockefeller Institute for Medical Research, announced recently that seven laboratory workers at the Institute had been immunized by the new preparation.

* * * *

The Naval Academy at Annapolis is soon to have a planetarium similar to those now in operation in Chicago and Philadelphia and others being constructed for New York and Los Angeles. The Annapolis planetarium will be used by the classes in navigation to gain familiarity with the skies.

* * * *

An atom of argon, if it were possible to see it, might look something like the photograph below, according to Dr. Arthur H. Compton and Dr. E. O. Wollan of the University of Chicago. The photograph is one of three recently shown before the National Academy of Sciences, and was made by photographing a rotating template shaped according to mathematical principles based on X-ray studies of the atom. The arrows indicate a width of one Angstrom, a unit equal to .00000001 centimeter.



Courtesy of *Science Service*

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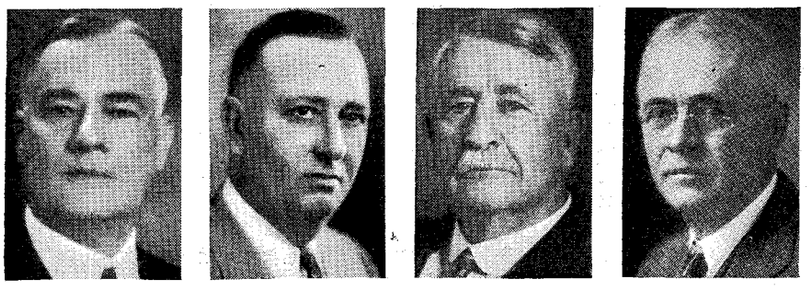
Oklahoma Puts Sterilization Law Into Effect

State Conducts Hearings in Cases of Those Affected by Eugenics Measure to Determine Their Mental Fitness and Orders Operations for Sixteen After Obtaining Relatives' Consent

WANDA wore her purple dress for the occasion—a formal affair to which she had been invited by the State of Oklahoma. She was a little nervous, of course, over her début, fidgeting with her bracelets and rolling chewing gum from one side of her mouth to the other.

But she wasn't at all startled or indignant when another member of the party said she ought to be sterilized. He was Dr. D. W. Griffin, superintendent of the Central State Hospital at Norman, a meticulous dresser, benign-looking behind his spectacles, fond of flowers and children and as solicitous as a priest where the welfare and feelings of his patients are concerned. He said—and Dr. J. L. Day, staff physician, agreed with him—that Wanda had been an imbecile from birth, twenty-three years ago, that her mental age now was that of a five-year-old child, and that she was subject to epileptic fits. Sterilization, both doctors said, would be better for Wanda and better for the State of Oklahoma.



(Left to right) W. C. Hughes, Chairman, Hugh Askew, Jr., and C. M. Cade, of the Oklahoma State Board of Affairs; and Dr. D. W. Griffin, Superintendent of the Central State Hospital at Norman, Oklahoma

Hearings Are Held

"It's all right with me, if I can go home to mother after it's all over," spoke up Wanda. Doctor Griffin, who has been superintendent of the hospital for twenty-four years and is an acknowledged authority on mental ailments, assured her that she could go home immediately after convalescence. That would require about a week. After the operation, said Doctor Griffin, Wanda "could be of some help to her parents, but in her present condition she would be an easy prey to underworld forces."

It was the first sterilization ordered by Oklahoma's State Board of Affairs, functioning under the State's drastic eugenics law of 1933. During the hearings at Norman the operation was ordered for fifteen women and one man. Consent of the patients and of their relatives had been obtained, the authorities reported. They ran into one protest, however—that of a girl who said she wanted to "get married and raise a family." From Norman the State Board of Affairs was to go this week to McAlester Penitentiary, to hold hearings for convicts whose continued delinquencies suggest that their records should end with them.

The hearings at Norman were held in the office of Doctor Griffin, a little room fifteen feet by sixteen feet square. Medical pictures hung on the walls above the metal bookcases in which were the doctor's medical books. On the top of the wooden flat-top desk some one had placed a vase of flowers to relieve the somber atmosphere of the room. The patients were brought in singly. None of them, said Doctor Griffin, understood the testimony. They sat dully through the proceedings, staring vacantly at the doctors and the representatives of the law.

Assistant Attorney-General Jess Ballard acted as attorney for the board, and Richard Cloyd, member of the State Legislature from Norman, acted as guardian and attorney for the patients. He raised no objections as each case was decided. W. C. Hughes, chairman of the board, presided, and beside him sat the other two members, Hugh Askew, Jr., and C. M. Cade.

News-reel and news-picture photographers asked permission to record the momentous hearings, but Doctor Griffin said he would have no "horse-play," and they were denied admittance.

"All of the patients are incurable," Doctor Griffin testified. "However, they will be able to perform simple duties in their homes and lead happy lives. There is no reason to confine them in an institution once they are sterilized. But if they were to be turned loose without this precaution, they might easily become the prey of outside influences and bear any number of children afflicted with the same mental disorders."

It is estimated that 3,000 State charges may be recommended for sterilization when the heads of all institutions concerned with their care have reported. One man was operated on in 1932, before the amended law came into effect.

This law, passed with the cordial approval of Gov. William H. Murray, provides for sterilization of hopelessly-insane patients, habitual criminals and other State wards who might become permanent charges on the community.

The Oklahoma law designates as habitual criminals convicts serving a third or subsequent term. Prisoners at the State Penitentiary were reported to be in a turmoil at the news that the Board of Affairs was to hold a hearing there.

Warden S. E. Brown has submitted for the first sterilization the name of a man who has been convicted six times of grand larceny, burglary and assault with intent to kill. The major hurdle in this case will be proof that the man is an habitual criminal and a potential parent of "socially inadequate offspring likewise afflicted." However, it was stated that no operations will be performed upon insane persons or habitual criminals until the law has been tested, probably in the Supreme Court of the United States.

Meanwhile the Oklahoma eugenics law has met with the unqualified approval of professors at the University of Oklahoma. "This law," said Wyatt Marrs, associate professor of sociology, "is a stepping stone to a more intelligent attitude toward the problems of the mentally deficient in society."

Constitutionality Challenged

Sterilization, as a means to eliminate criminality and imbecility, is now legal in twenty-seven States (THE LITERARY DIGEST, January 13, 1934), and Georgia is considering it. Its constitutionality has been challenged in several cases, but, in a famous appeal from Virginia, the Supreme Court of the United States upheld the law. Recent reports show that thousands of people have undergone the operation by legal order. In California, alone, 10,000 men and women have been sterilized. A sterilization law went into effect in Germany on January 1. It was aimed at the elimination of inheritable diseases whose victims would be likely to become charges upon society and a menace to its well-being.

This stringent method of eliminating vice, disease, poverty and congenital idiocy has met with much opposition by organized religion, especially by the Catholic Church, which holds that it is contrary to divine and natural law.

A Family Succession

Sixty years ago Mrs. James Talcott founded the Bible and Fruit Mission to the Public Hospitals of New York City. Ten years ago she died, and was succeeded in the presidency of the mission by her daughter, Mrs. Warner M. Van Norden. Recently Mrs. Van Norden was reelected to carry on the work her mother had begun.

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German Pastor Preaches Gospel, Unafraid

Martin Niemoeller, Who Once Commanded U-Boat, Successfully Defies Attempt of Nazi Reichsbishop to Oust Him

Martin Niemoeller wasn't afraid when he commanded a German U-Boat. He is no more afraid now that he has charge of a German Protestant pulpit. He still preaches the Gospel, and so far has successfully defied the attempt of Reichsbishop Ludwig Mueller to oust him from his pastorate, which contains the richest and most distinguished Protestant congregation in Berlin. Yet Dr. Niemoeller is a stanch supporter of the Nazi régime. In his pulpit he gives and receives the Nazi salute. He balks only at the substitution of the German pagan gods for the Christian faith and at racial discrimination. Christianity, he says, knows no racial distinction.

Wide World

Dr. Martin Niemoeller

A tall and haggard figure, Pastor Niemoeller holds himself with the rigidity of a soldier. His hair is always correctly combed, and his standing collar always correctly worn. The severest Prussian martinet could never find fault with his dress. His pulpit manner is glorified by a ringing note in a voice that rises to a high emotional key and sinks to the merest whisper, with no trace of the histrionic.

His has been a strange career. He came to the church by way of the direst poverty and the submarine. He was one of the U-Boat commanders who sent more than one British ship to the bottom. Yet all his life he longed to preach the Gospel of Jesus Christ, and to-day he preaches it uncompromisingly to a congregation made up of former military leaders of the old monarchy, army officers of the present period, Hitler Storm-Troop commanders, captains of industry, bankers, diplomats. Humble as is his own origin, he stands among these people unabashed and unafraid—a simple Christian whose faith is as rugged as the face on which poverty and hardship have stamped their lines. The crisp characterizations, such as bronzed, gnarled, earth-gripping, of which present-day Germany is so fond, aptly describe him.

Remarkable War Career

It was because of his parents' ambition to make something of him that the boy Martin was sent to the naval academy at Kiel. The war brought him automatically into the submarine service because it was here that ambitious youth could be served and yet only the most competent receive promotion.

As navigation officer of the U-73, Niemoeller became the terror of Malta. He sowed the water with mines. He overtook a British cruiser and sank it. For three weeks his craft was pursued through the Mediterranean, when Niemoeller had no compass and his submarine was badly in need of repair. He lurked in sheltered waters to avoid death or capture, while at home they gave him up for lost. When he did reach home waters they gave him a command in the coast defense.

At this time he met the woman who was to become his wife and the mother of his six children. But he was unable to settle down to courtship and coast defense, and they gave him command of the U-151, in which he led the longest submarine raid of the World War. For more than 115 days he cruised around and about the English coast, slipping away into the Mediterranean when pursuit became too hot. That record got him the command of the U-67, in which he made three voyages. He was bombarded by French air-planes, he sank three troop transports off Marseilles, and he learned of the Armistice. But he would not obey the order to take his ship to Scapa Flow—the one occasion, he said, when he refused to obey his superior officers.

To-day he is pastor of Berlin-Dahlem, wealthiest and most influential congregation loyal to the Nazis. In his church they hear only the Christian faith.

World Fellowship of Faiths

Sir Francis Younghusband, famous British explorer, statesman and author, will be among sixty-five speakers, representing many faiths, races and countries, who will take part in the meetings of the World Fellowship of Faiths during World Peace and Good-will Week, May 12-18, inclusive. The meetings will be in the Hotel New Yorker, New York.

The purposes of these conferences is "to unite the inspiration of all faiths, races and countries upon the solution of man's present problems." A special feature will be a procession of people of all faiths, races and countries on May 13 from the Pennsylvania Station to the convention hotel. On May 15 a reception and banquet will be held.

Among the speakers will be five from India, including Prof. W. A. Wadia, Zoroastrian; Pundit Dr. Shyama Shankar, Hindu, and Bhai Manilal C. Parekh, Jain. Japan is sending Sokeiann Sasaki, Buddhist, and Persia will be represented by Mirza Ahmad Sohrab, Bahaist.

Other speakers will be Mrs. J. Sergeant Cram, peace leader; Rabbi Stephen S. Wise; Bishop Francis J. McConnell, Methodist; Col. Patrick Henry Callahan, Roman Catholic; Prof. Harry Elmer Barnes; Norman Hapgood; Senator Royal S. Copeland; and Charles F. Thwing, President Emeritus of Western Reserve University.

World Honors for "The Lady With the Lamp"

A few weeks ago a nurse went to the headquarters of the New York Chapter of the American Red Cross to ask for a new ribbon for her service badge. She mentioned that her father was the first wounded soldier to be cared for personally by Florence Nightingale. The young English military nurse—the first in that honorable profession—won him over to an amputation to save his life, by promising that she would stand by until the agonizing operation—there were no anesthetics then—was over.

Photograph by American Red Cross

Florence Nightingale

In this week of Florence Nightingale's 114th birthday, May 12, fifty-eight nations are engaged in raising funds for a memorial to the woman who introduced modern nursing to the world. These nations are members of the League of Red Cross Societies, founded by the late Henry P. Davison. It is the one league against which nationalism never has raised a bar.

Here the American Red Cross and the American Nurses Association are campaigning jointly for a fund of $100,000 for the memorial, which is to take the form of nursing scholarships at the Bedford College for Women of the University of London. The campaign is being directed by the Florence Nightingale International Foundation, of which Mrs. William Kinnicutt Draper of New York is the national chairman.

The story of Florence Nightingale's trials and supreme success in the filthy wards of Skutari during the Crimean War is familiar to the medical and nursing professions. A woman of tremendous will and supreme administrative ability, she cut through red tape, overcame hostility and obstacles, and made her word law. Gently bred, she led in cleaning and scrubbing the hospital the while she cared for her patients.

Each night she made her rounds of four miles of closely-placed hospital cots, carrying a lamp to light her way. So it was that the wounded called her "The Lady with the Lamp," and kissed their hands to her as she passed. The light she lit at Skutari still shines.

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The Theater's Wonder-Boy of 1934

A Close-up of Max Gordon, Ex-Press Agent Who, Hooting at "Hamlet," Has Become the Most Exciting If Not the Most Distinguished Theatrical Producer of To-day

IT is one of the quainter conceits of the New York theater that no season is complete without the discovery of an authentic Wonder-Boy, a stunning lad combining the most valuable assets of Merlin and Midas in one tempestuous, if lucky, personality. It is one of the refined cruelties of the New York theater that the Wonder-Boy shall be allowed to glow but for one season. None of it makes much sense, but that's how it works.

Ben Pinchot, New York

Max Gordon

A slim, shrewd and priestly young object from San Francisco was the first of the elect clan and it is to be suspected that he knew what he was about when he performed the sage feats which led to his elevation. It also is to be suspected that he more than knew what he was about when he stepped down and let them put up another boy. The first one was David Belasco, and from him has stemmed a long, exciting, and, occasionally, somewhat daft line of inheritors of the bitter title.

Tradition Lapses

Six years ago the pinnacle was throne room for one Jed Harris, also slim, also shrewd, but never priestly.

Nothing much happened for about four years. The Wonder-Boy tradition lapsed until the night of October 15, 1930, when a pert, impudent revue called "Three's a Crowd" had its première at the Selwyn Theater. Up to eight o'clock that night you could have stopped any one of one hundred mentally-competent citizens and asked him, or all of them, who Max Gordon was and exactly one hundred of them couldn't have told you. By breakfast-time next morning, it is reasonably possible that two million of the city's restless six million not only could have told you, but would have—with embellishments of their own.

From that miraculous night, on, Max Gordon was Wonder-Boy material. He hired and fired the most impregnable stars with nice casual majesty. He hired and fired the best and most haughty of composers, authors and directors with matching grace. And he rehearsed and presented one smashing success after another. The result of this accumulated drive is that this year Master Gordon not only is sitting on top of the heap with four hits at once under his management, but he is implored daily to lend his name to the productions of others. His name has come to mean success and money is thrown at him in bales.

Fantastic propositions have been laid before him by less lucky managers. They beg him to let them do everything about productions—buy them, pay for them, costume them, author them, and star them—except sponsor them. And, in return for being willing to have it said publicly that these productions are Max Gordon productions, in return for nothing save the use of the sheer magic of his name, he is offered 50 per cent. and more of the profits. It is to Gordon's credit that thus far he has not succumbed.

He has, of course, allowed others to finance his productions. Any sane producer does that, keeping his personal investment at a minimum. But he definitely has not sold out the name on a plain cash-and-carry basis.

It is no secret, for example, that much of Noel Coward's money was behind "Design For Living," the Coward play in which Coward, Lynn Fontanne and Alfred Lunt were starred last season. It is whispered reliably that Coward owns a third interest in this season's Gordon winners, "Her Master's Voice" and "The Shining Hour." There is no shame in that, nor chicanery, either. They were and are Gordon productions with Gordon active in the shaping and making of them.

His other two successes this season are "Roberta," a glorified fashion show with music, and "Dodsworth," the play which brought Walter Huston back from Hollywood.

Lyda Roberti and Bob Hope in a scene from "Roberta," one of Gordon's four successes this season in the New York theater

He has, in all, made nine productions, beginning with "Three's a Crowd." Each has been a sturdy success, each has coined money for the Gordon coffers and rich prestige for the Gordon name. Not once, since 1930, has he had a failure, altho twice the critics tried to shoot him down.

Armored Against Critics

Conspicuously a target for the critics was "Roberta." This naïve, gentle and slow-paced musical comedy hove into Forty-second Street last November. Two out of fourteen critics liked it. The other twelve sighed for the collapse of the Wonder-Boy and went back to their reading. "Roberta" limped along painfully for two weeks, slowly overcoming the wounds from that critical blast. A few women saw it, gasped at the costumes, and told their friends. Their friends saw it and told a few more. In four weeks, the wounds were healed and "Roberta" became a sensational hit. It still is.

Gordon reached his eminence circuitously, like a canny rabbit skipping the traps on the way to the lettuce field. He began as advance agent for burlesque, he switched into partnership with a young Dutch comedian named Al Lewis, a precarious partnership which held together on twenty-five-cent breakfasts and loans from friends. Eventually, they got into production and vaudeville acts. They interested Sam H. Harris and joined with him in a series of productions which resulted in such successes as "Icebound," "Rain," and "The Nervous Wreck."

Lewis and Gordon were powers in the theater, but not Wonder-Boys. That is an especial situation involving as much black magic and luck as actual success. One day Gordon walked into the office and saw Lewis reading "Hamlet." He didn't say anything, he didn't reproach Lewis. He just put out his hand and shook away a valuable partnership.

He became a vaudeville press agent. He noted that Clifton Webb, Libby Holman, and Fred Allen, bright stars of the first "Little Show," were temporarily without a vehicle. He got them to sign with him for a super-revue in vaudeville. Then he tried to interest his employers. His employers were as cold as four dollars' worth of ice, so there was nothing left to do but go ahead and put on a show himself. He put on, then, "Three's a Crowd," and he did *not* go crazy, but he *did* become this year's Wonder-Boy.

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Pulitzer Prize Winners of 1934

"Men in White," Drama; "Lamb in His Bosom," Novel; and Edmund Duffy Cartoon Among Those Receiving Awards

"Men in White," a surgical drama, and "Lamb in His Bosom," by Caroline Miller, received the 1933-34 prizes in letters in the annual award of Pulitzer Prizes made on May 7 at a dinner in New York.

The play, by Sidney Kingsley, telling the story of life in a modern hospital and produced by the young Group Theater, nosed

Courtesy of Harper & Bros.

Wide World

Left, Caroline Miller, author of "Lamb in His Bosom," and Sidney Kingsley, author of "Men in White"

out such fiercely-competitive productions as Eugene O'Neill's "Ah, Wilderness!", Maxwell Anderson's "Mary of Scotland," and Sidney Howard's stirring play of the Walter Reed yellow fever eradication campaign, "Yellow Jack."

The cash value of these prizes is, each, $1,000. The $2,000 award for the best book of the year upon the history of the United States was awarded to "The People's Choice," by Herbert Agar, published by Houghton Mifflin Company, Boston. Tyler Dennett's biography, "John Hay," Dodd, Mead and Company, won the $1,000 prize for the best American biography teaching patriotic and unselfish services to the people.

Robert Hillyer's volume of poems, "Collected Verse," was awarded the poetry prize of $1,000. Alfred A. Knopf, Inc., published the work.

The prizes in journalism were distributed thus:

For the most meritorious public service rendered by an American newspaper during the year, a gold medal costing $500: to the Medford (Oregon) *Mail-Tribune* for its campaign against unscrupulous politicians in Jackson County, Oregon.

For distinguished service as a foreign or Washington correspondent during the year, $500: to Frederick T. Birchall, of the New York *Times*, for his correspondence from Europe.

For distinguished editorial writing, limited to editorial pages, $500: to "Where Is Our Money?", by E. P. Chase, published in the Atlantic (Iowa) *News-Telegraph* on December 2, 1933.

For a distinguished example of a reporter's work, $1,000: to Royce Brier, of the San Francisco *Chronicle*, for his account of the lynching of the kidnapers, John M. Holmes and Thomas H. Thurmond, published on November 27, 1933.

For a distinguished example of a cartoonist's work during the year, $500: to Edmund Duffy, of the Baltimore *Sun*, for the cartoon "California Points With Pride ———!", published November 28, 1933.

Honorable Mentions

Honorable mention for distinguished foreign correspondence was awarded to John Elliott, of the New York *Herald Tribune* for his articles from Germany, and to Harry Carr, of the Los Angeles *Times*, for his series of dispatches from Australia, Japan, China, the Philippines, and Europe.

Honorable mention for distinguished editorial writing was awarded to: Osborn Zuber, of the Birmingham *News;* Geoffrey Parsons, of the New York *Herald Tribune;* E. H. Shaffer, of the Albuquerque *Tribune;* Casper S. Yost, of the St. Louis *Globe-Democrat;* Douglas W. Swiggett, of the Milwaukee *Journal;* an unknown writer in the New York *American;* James E. Lawrence, of the Lincoln (Nebraska) *Star*, and William R. Mathews, of *The Arizona Daily Star* (Tucson, Arizona).

Honorable mention for the best example of a reporter's work was awarded to: Eben A. Ayers, Andrew J. Clarke, and Edward

"California Points With Pride—!"

—Duffy in the Baltimore *Sun*

J. Kelley, of the Boston bureau of the Associated Press; Edward J. Donohue, of the Wilkes-Barre (Pennsylvania) *Times-Leader;* H. Ellwood Douglas, of the St. Louis *Post-Dispatch;* Meigs O. Frost, of the New Orleans *Times-Picayune;* Charles J. Truitt, of the Philadelphia *Evening Bulletin*, and Frederick Woltman, of the New York *World-Telegram.*

A World Exhibition of Art

Arrangements have been completed for a gigantic exhibition of art to take place next November in the Forum of Rockefeller Center under the sponsorship of the Antique and Decorative Arts League. Important dealers in all parts of the world have been asked to assemble their finest pieces, and notable items in private collections have been promised.

Similar annual exhibitions have been common in Europe for years, but this is the first comprehensive world exhibition in the history of this country. The project was made possible through the interest of Nelson Rockefeller and the directors of Rockefeller Center.

One of the major attractions is expected to be the showing of complete paneled rooms with leading wood-carvers of England, France and other European countries represented by rooms ranging from the earliest periods to the vast splendor of the eighteenth century, when these interiors undoubtedly reached their richest development.

Tapestries, furniture, silverware, porcelains, paintings, Persian and Indian miniatures, delicate French bibelots and carvings in jade and semi-precious stones will be included.

It is planned to open the art exhibition on November 3 and to close it on December 1.

Hope for the Theater Voiced

Until the best actors of the contemporary theater learn to submerge themselves for the good of the theater as a whole, this country can not expect to see the creation of a national theater nor learn how to organize and maintain it, in the opinion of Katharine Cornell.

She believes that the next generation may bring about such a theater and sees hopes for it within that time in the fact that the theater now is in the hands of those who care most for it—the actors, the dramatists, the scenic artists.

She also believes, which will be a blow to many New York actors, that the players must collaborate in the revival of the theater to the extent of touring even when they do not have to do so.

"If they are far-sighted, they will," she concludes.

Greek Culture in Old Egypt

Astonishing proof of the extent to which Greek culture and art had penetrated Egypt and Nile Valley in the five centuries following the accession of Ptolemy I, has been unearthed at Hermopolis, where murals of Homeric legends were found. Supporting this painted testimony is a series of small temples and tombs which, when cleared, showed a strange admixture of Greek architecture to the customary Egyptian forms.

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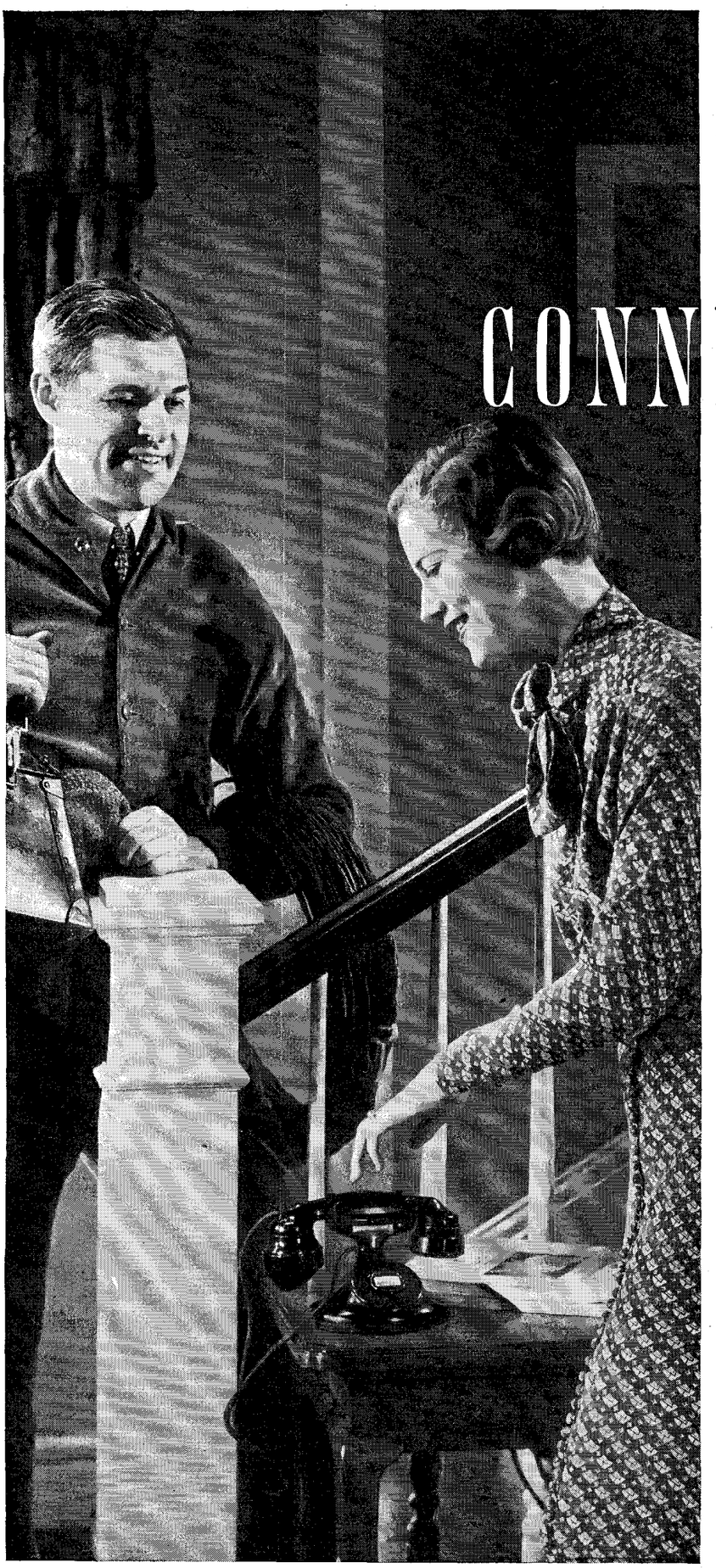

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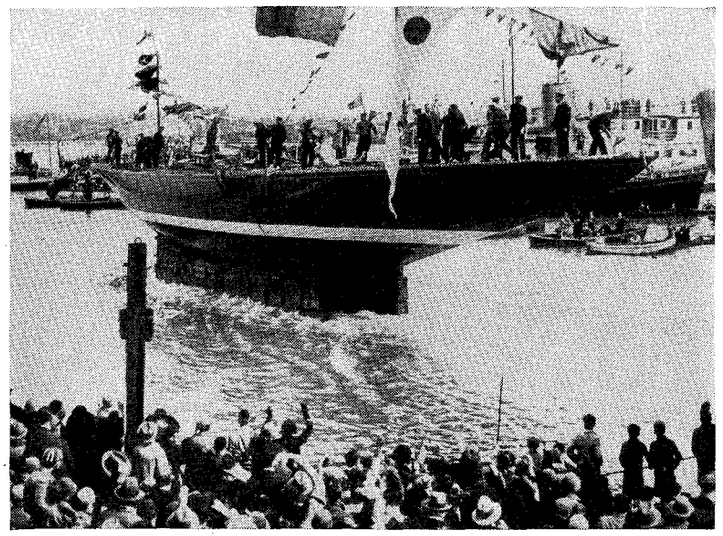
Down the Ways For an Ambitious Summer in Sail

With Challengers and Defenders for the America's *Cup Races Next Fall Filling Head-Lines, Yachtsmen Look Forward to a Season That Will Return the Sea to Canvas*

By William H. Taylor

NEXT month will see the opening of a season of international yachting in which American sailors will defend their trophies against England, Scotland, Canada and other countries.

The racing for the *America's* Cup, involving, as it does, some of the largest racing yachts afloat, running into millions of dollars in combined cost, and having at stake the oldest international trophy in any sport, undoubtedly will overshadow other events, any of which would loom large in an ordinary year, and, if the past is any criterion, even the trials among the American yachts for the honor of defending the Cup will be front-page news frequently during the summer.



Wide World

The *Endeavour* slides down the ways while England watches and America listens, via an international radio broadcast

The *America's* Cup, a rather ugly silver pitcher, was won by the schooner-yacht *America* at Cowes nearly eighty-three years ago. It was subsequently turned over to the New York Yacht Club by the *America's* owners as an international challenge trophy—which the British have since made twelve attempts, and the Canadians two, to take away, without success, and is now raced for in Class J, or seventy-six rating, sloops. Such a sloop is approximately 125 feet long on deck, eighty-two feet long on the water-line, a bit over twenty feet beam, fifteen feet draft, weighs around 145 tons and swings some 7,550 square feet of working canvas, plus huge light sails, from a mast that towers more than 150 feet above her deck. It takes from twenty-five to thirty men to handle one of them in racing.

The Defense

The cost of the 1930 boats, including designing, building, equipping, manning, and the auxiliary boats, shipyard work and what not required for a season's intensive campaigning for Cup honors, ran from a little under half a million dollars to around $700,000 a boat, depending on the way the job was done.

Four would-be defenders, *Enterprise*, *Weetamoe*, *Yankee* and *Whirlwind*, were built in 1930, and *Enterprise* was selected for what proved the very easy job of defeating Sir Thomas Lipton's *Shamrock V*. This year only one boat is being built, *Rainbow*, designed by W. Starling Burgess for a New York Yacht Club syndicate headed by Harold S. Vanderbilt. She will be launched in May, and will compete in a long series of trial races, starting in late June, against two of the 1930 boats—*Weetamoe*, now owned by Frederick H. Prince, of Boston, railroad and stock-yard magnate, and *Yankee*, owned by a Boston syndicate headed by Chandler Hovey and Frank C. Paine.

In size and design *Rainbow* will be a conservative craft somewhere between *Enterprise* and *Weetamoe*, the two smallest and most successful of the 1930 quartet. She will have to her advantage the two things which were given the credit for *Enterprise's* success in 1930: Mr. Vanderbilt's sailing and organizing ability and Mr. Burgess's genius and engineering skill in the design of her mast and rigging. If she proves as good a boat as the other two she will be selected as the defender, but if either of them turns out to be faster or more dependable, then *Rainbow* will be just a half-million-dollar failure.

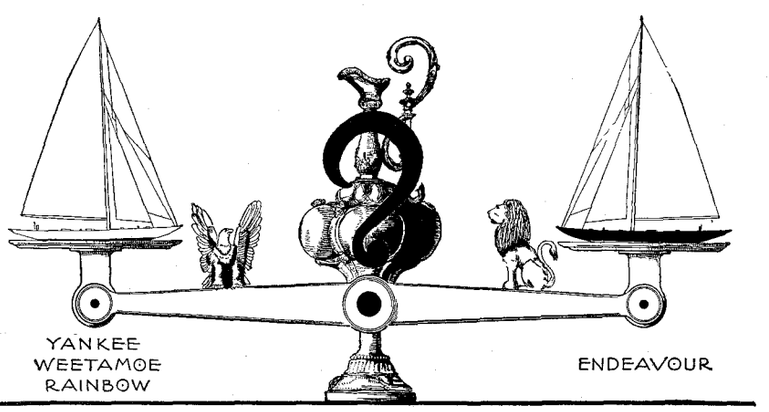
Some figures on the compiled performances of the three boats in 1930, *Enterprise*, *Weetamoe* and *Yankee*, are rather surprizing in view of *Enterprise's* success. These figures, taken in twenty-odd races, show that *Yankee* was actually the fastest and *Enterprise* the slowest of the three. *Yankee's* average speed, in her season's racing, was 8.35 knots, against 8.20 for *Weetamoe* and 8.19 for *Enterprise*. Also *Yankee*, in one of the last trials off Newport before *Enterprise* was selected, set a new record over a thirty-mile triangle, covering that course in 2:47:59, an average speed of 10.75 knots, in a hard blow.

Enterprise's selection, in view of these facts, needs explanation. Of the three boats, *Enterprise* showed the greatest improvement during the season, so that while her slow going in the early part of the summer held her average down she was traveling with the best of them later in the season. Also, and even more important when the selection was made, it was known to the committee that *Shamrock V* was a small, light-weather boat, and of the four American boats *Enterprise* had proved herself the fastest in very light weather. Hence the selection was logical in spite of the figures. The selection of a heavy-weather boat would have been a pure gamble on that unpredictable quantity, the September breezes.

The Challenger

Such a consideration again may be a factor, when more is known of the challenger, but, generally speaking, the comparative showing of *Rainbow*, *Yankee* and *Weetamoe* in the informal trials in June, the observation races in July, and the New York Yacht Club cruise and formal trial races in August will tell the story. One of the three will be selected to meet the challenger, best four out of seven races over thirty-mile, open-sea courses, starting nine miles southeast of Bren-

(Continued on page 32)



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Japan Challenges America in the Water

Nipponese Swimmers Rise to Supremacy Through the Splendid Administrative Work of the Japan Swimming Federation, Which Has Replaced Professional Coaches

By R. J. H. KIPHUTH
Coach of the 1932 American Olympic Team

THE value of swimming in the general physical education scheme is of tremendous importance and necessity for the Red Cross swimming and life-saving program, but, in all probability, the man-in-the-street is much more interested in the competitive phase of the sport because it is there that are found the names, color and international flavor of swimming. Since the beginning of the century, which marks the beginning of competitive swimming as we now know it, there have been great names and performances which people remember vividly. C. M. Daniels, the first American sprint champion, was the first of a line of outstanding sprinters and the winner at the London games. Then came Duke Kahanamoku, that bronze god from the Hawaiian Islands who ruled as sprint champion from 1910 through three Olympiads. Immediately following the war, there was Norman Ross, a giant of a man and our first outstanding middle-distance star. The last of our swimming Olympians, Johnny Weissmuller, reigned supreme as an outstanding champion and record-holder. For the time being, at any rate, he seems to be the last of the "star" record-holders.

Yasuji Miyazaki, the Olympic free style champion

Japan vs. America

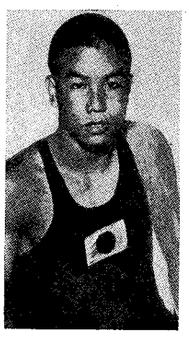
What the swimming world at the present time is interested in is the duel between Japan and the United States as teams in contrast to the battle between individuals such as Weissmuller and Borg, the famous Swede; Jean Taris, the Frenchman, and Buster Crabbe. Japan, with a well-organized team of all-round strength, wrested the world's championships from the United States at Los Angeles in 1932, demonstrating a new emphasis on team strength, altho the records and performance of the team members also were of the highest caliber. Every Japanese seemed to be a part of the whole. This spirit has captured the imagination of the younger American swimmers, who are working diligently and earnestly for the success of their team.

The speculation concerning the Japanese swimming success at Los Angeles has been rife and many reasons are advanced in explanation. Some experts feel that it was due, in large part, to a change in swimming stroke. Others feel that it was due to a manner of living, emphasizing especially the difference in diet. Still others feel that it is due in large part to the psychological attitude, to a willingness to make a greater sacrifice for cause and country.

These factors, all of them, undoubtedly play a great part. It is true that certain stroke adaptations in free-style swimming have been made by the Japanese because of the differences in their arm, leg and trunk length compared with the Americans. It is true that with a homogenous people they can be called upon to make greater sacrifices, but this writer believes the success of the Japanese swimmers is due in large part to the efforts of the Japan Swimming Federation. This body is composed of old school and university swimmers, men who are interested amateurs, and with whom swimming is an all-absorbing hobby. There are no professional swimming coaches in Japan. The members of the Federation do all the coaching and organizing themselves. Not only do they deal with competitive swimming, but they also support and direct every phase of aquatic activity. This body was formed after the Olympic games in Paris in 1924 and their well-organized program was climaxed by the winning of the world's championship in 1932.

Before 1924, swimming was directed by the Japanese Athletic Association, a body which embraces many sports. The specialized interest of the quite-recently-organized Swimming Federation certainly has borne fruit. Following 1924, due to an ever-increasing success in competition and the provision of better facilities, the numbers of spectators attending the national swimming contest has increased greatly. With comparatively little teaching and administrative expense, the gate receipts have made possible an extraordinary development of program in the provinces and cities alike.

With the national enthusiasm for this sport, the equal opportunities and ever-increasing facilities, success was bound to follow in a nation having a swimming history dating back 700 years. Then, too, the administration by that enthusiastic and efficient organization is simplified by comparatively limited territory, a factor that does not exist in swimming circles here.



Reizo Koike, breast-stroke world's record-holder

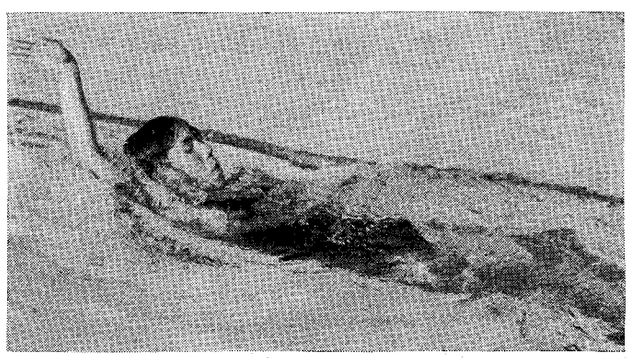
The Japanese success has been a very real inspiration to us, and the age and stature of the Nipponese has been a source of wonderment and encouragement to our smaller men. Our candidates are throwing themselves into their training with enthusiasm for the success of the American team. I have a feeling that since 1932 we have had a great many more smaller men in our championship meets than ever before. Kahanamoku, Ross and Weissmuller were all big men, but the Japanese champions, and especially those whose success has been most outstanding, have been little fellows like Kitamura and Machino, boys five feet two and five feet three in stature and 123 to 125 pounds in weight.

Friendly Rivalry Continues

Of course these boys are exceptional, but the majority of the Japanese Olympic boys were not very big. The American boys appreciate the racial differences but nevertheless they know that what one small boy can do another small boy can do as well.

The rivalry between the two teams is friendly, but real. Since 1932 there has been a steady increase in ability and power among the American candidates, but for every success registered by one there has been a matching performance by the other. Only as recently as a month ago, the Americans broke world's and national records at the college and A. A. U. championships which marked the close of the indoor season in meets held at Ohio State University. The Japanese promptly responded with a world's record in the back-stroke and breast-stroke.

Three outstanding American swimmers and a manager-coach have been invited as guests of the Japanese Swimming Association to take part in the National Championships which are to be held in Tokyo this August. So the friendly rivalry will continue, looking to the time at Berlin in 1936 when the World's Swimming championship will be decided.



Acme

Masoji Kiyokawa, who recently set a new world's record of 1:07.6 in the 100-meter back-stroke

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Sport Shots

President Franklin D. Roosevelt signed a very unusual bill for these days full of New Deals and new taxes: A bill legalizing professional and amateur boxing in the District of Columbia. As President Roosevelt signed, he said, "It's a grand bill."

* * * *

Outboard motorboating will carry on the interest aroused at the international races held recently in Florida when the entrants get off the mark for the Albany to New York marathon conducted by the Middle Atlantic Outboard Association this Sunday. The distance of this race is 132 miles—a real test of the little outboards—the sort of a test that the average outboard fan is most interested in—stamina.

* * * *

Equipoise is on his way to the top as a money winner. When "Sonny" Workman brought him home ahead of the field in the Philadelphia Handicap to win $5,800, he brought him past the record of Gallant Fox and placed him as third money winner. If the handicappers are kind in saddling added weight on Equipoise, next winter's rest should find him at the top of the list of all-time money makers.

* * * *

Bumping races, the rowing procedure of crews at Oxford and Cambridge, have been inaugurated at the University of Washington. The American shells aren't equipped as the English shells are for actual "bumping"; hence a change in the procedure. The Washington crews will be considered "bumped" and must surrender the lead position when the bumper has lapped the stern of the advance crew's shell.

* * * *

A University of California freshman, George Anderson, who has been coached by Charles W. Paddock, promises to equal his famous master's feats. He recently turned in unpressed times of nine and seven-tenths seconds in the hundred-yard-dash and 21.1 seconds in the "two-twenty."

* * * *

A battle is promised for the short-stop berth on the New York Yankees. Red-headed Rolfe, former Exeter and Dartmouth spring-training sensation, has found a rival in Frank Crosetti. Last season, Crosetti won a similar battle from Lyn Lary, but this year found young Rolfe at the post until an injury before the Athletics' game gave Crosetti a chance to star in his old rôle. The Yankees have no complaint to make with two such good men fighting for a post in their infield.

SPORTS CALENDAR

Horse Racing

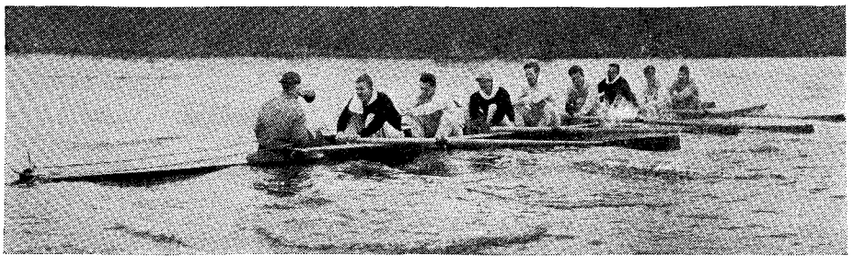
May 26—Latonia Jockey Club Opening, Latonia, Kentucky.

Rowing

May 26—American Henley Regatta, Philadelphia.

Princeton Crew Rivals Tiger Football Team

Their Showing Against Columbia and Pennsylvania in the Childs Cup Regatta This Saturday Will Test a Promising Eight



Acme

The Princeton crew in an early March training run

Among other members of the Big Three, Princeton has often been referred to as a "country club." Certainly there was a time a few years ago when the undergraduates at Princeton gave but little support to athletics, the accepted medium for expressing "school spirit." Princeton football teams lost game after game in empty stadia; the undergraduates were away on week-ends.

Coach Crisler came out of the West and changed all that by turning out a football team last fall that had Princeton undergraduates battling the alumni for seats in Palmer Stadium. And now Coach Gordon Sikes has presented Princeton with a crew that will round out the athletic year in Tigertown with a record which probably will raise the cry of "athletic overemphasis" once more—a new sensation for Princeton.

Contender for National Honors

As the rowing season opened in the East last month, Princeton clearly demonstrated that its varsity eight would be a serious contender for national honors matching the exploits of the football team last fall. This Princeton crew, the biggest and heaviest that had been whipped together in many years on Lake Carnegie, started the season by easily pulling away from the Navy eight, that scored a sweep over Columbia a week later, on the Severn to set a new course record of eight minutes, 54.1 seconds for the mile and three-quarters race, nine-tenths of a second under the time set by the Shelton-stroked Navy crew in 1932.

It is difficult to predict the future of the Princeton crew on the basis of that performance. The record time was rowed with the aid of a stiff breeze that swept directly down the course. But discounting that fact, Princeton still has a potentially powerful crew for the 1934 campaign.

Malcolm Roy analyzed that victory in the New York *Sun:*

"Without putting a fictitious value on the record-breaking time, Princeton's victory should be regarded rather from the angle of the really splendid job Sikes has done in overcoming the handicaps of the late season and whipping together a green crew into a smooth rowing combination that got every bit of its tremendous power on the blades without loss. Long before the race Sikes remarked that the varsity boat had more fight and spirit than he had seen in a Princeton boat in a good while and those qualities were what enabled the crew to hold off the Navy challenge in the last half mile."

Survival in the Seaboard South

Three elderly ladies, natives of Maryland's Worthington Valley, leaned over the fence and stared at the procession of cars that were being shunted off the main highway into the public parking space. The one in the flower-pot hat exclaimed:

"Great governor, Edna, there's a car from Utah—how they do come to this race!"

And there were cars from Wyoming and Florida and Maine and at least one from Texas; and many important cars from Washington. A portly gentleman leaned out the back of one of the Washington cars to protest violently against being shunted off into a public parking space: He was this and that down in Washington and wasn't this a public highway anyhow?

"Not to-day, this ain't no public highway, suh; this is the Maryland Hunt Cup race," explained the policeman, smiling, patient as he directed the cars off the road into a field reserved for public parking.

No wires can be pulled on Hunt Cup day.

This race, the Maryland Hunt Cup, is an interesting survival—a chase over four miles and twenty-two fences in rolling country that many consider to be a more gruelling test of horse and horsemanship than England's Grand National. The fences are all open post and rail; but the rails are spiked *against* the post and some of the fences are well over five feet high. The Grand National fences are brush and none over five feet high—a horse can crash through those without going down but not the fences for the Maryland Hunt Cup. And the Maryland Hunt Cup race is strictly amateur. The riders are all "gentleman jockeys," the horses are largely local thoroughbreds, and nobody pays to see the race. After forty-one years, it remains a picnic in sport for all but the horses.

Charles Cheston's Captain Kettle won this year's Cup race, and he won it last year. Many bets were placed on him—provisions for betting on the Hunt Cup race are handy, but even the betting is informal, a contest between friends backed by neighbors, as it was in the beginning of the sport of kings.

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The Personal Equation in Contract Bridge

By Walter Malowan

Member of the 1933 All-American Championship Team and Secretary of the International Contract Bridge Union

EVEN if all players were automatons and never failed to make the best bid or play, bridge still would be interesting. Yet the personal equation, whether it be manifested by conceit, timidity, optimism, rashness, or just plain ignorance, always adds spice to the game.

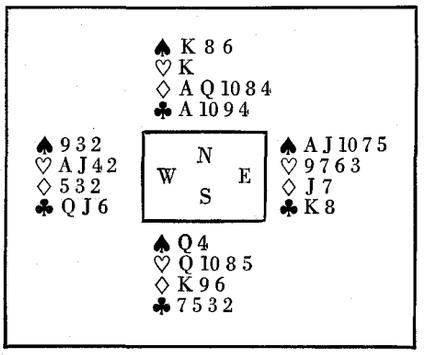
Experts enjoy adjusting their game to their partners and opponents, sometimes by holding back, and at other times by bidding with only the sky as the limit. Generally such adaptability in the style of one's game is advantageous, but if cooperation is overworked the actual value of hands is likely to be neglected, and disaster follows.

This is just what happened in a hand at Crockford's recently. With both sides vulnerable, the dealer to my left, a rather weak player, opened the bidding with one club on the following hand: Spades A 10 4, Hearts 7, Diamonds A 6 5, Clubs Q J 9 7 5 3. My partner passed, and the player to my right, one of the country's leading bridge lights, bid one spade. This was not so very bad, but the subsequent bidding was ludicrous. His hand consisted of: Spades Q J 8 7, Hearts 8 5 4, Diamonds 4, Clubs A K 8 6 2. I was sitting South holding: Spades K 5 3, Hearts A K J 2, Diamonds K 9 8 7, Clubs 10 4, and as I had more than three high-card tricks I decided not to interfere, feeling sure that the rubber was not in danger. However, had the bidding proceeded logically, I should have been greatly disappointed in the result, as our opponents could have made a small slam in clubs. After my pass, the dealer bid two spades, which the Great One immediately raised to four spades. At this juncture my good spirit—or perhaps my evil one—advised me to double. This double should have warned the spade bidder to turn to the club suit as a refuge, but after some hesitation he apparently decided that on any hand he could make one or more tricks than his weaker partner. Four spades, doubled, remained as the final contract and was set 500 points.

Play of Hand Interesting

The play of the hand was somewhat interesting. I opened with the king of hearts, and when I saw the dummy, I realized my king of trumps was in danger unless I could shorten the dummy. I therefore followed up with the ace of hearts. The declarer found it difficult to get back into his own hand to try a spade finesse. He decided to risk a club lead, and, more to my surprize than his, my partner trumped, and another heart lead forced the dummy once more. From then on the play was easy. "To let the punishment fit the crime" our side won the rubber on the next deal with a small slam.

A common weakness of human nature is to become so irritated upon realizing that an unmakable contract has been reached, that the declarer increases his loss by misplaying the hand. Many an expert player belongs to this category, and here is an



instance of the kind, also from Crockford's Club.

With East and West vulnerable, East opened third hand with one spade, holding: Spades K J 9 6, Hearts 8 7, Diamonds A Q 4 2, Clubs K 10 6. Sitting South and holding: Spades Q, Hearts K, Diamonds K 10 7 3, Clubs Q J 9 8 5 3 2, I overcalled with two clubs and West bid three hearts. During the post-mortem some players thought that a free two-heart overcall on West's hand, consisting of: Spades 8 7 4 2, Hearts A J 9 6 4 2, Diamonds 8 6, Clubs 4, was all the hand justified. West, however, had passed originally, and, because of the beautiful distribution of his hand, he thought that stronger measures were in order. When East tried to sign off with three no-trump—which contract, by the way, also would have ended tragically—West bid four spades, and my partner doubled. Now West made his real mistake by redoubling.

The "No-Trump" Complex

I led a diamond, but it would not have made any difference if I had led the queen of clubs, as a diamond from the dummy would have been discarded on East's king of clubs. East won the first trick with the queen of diamonds and played a heart. The dummy won with the ace and a spade was finessed. I took with the queen, and changed to clubs. My partner took with the ace and returned a club. The declarer's king held the trick, and then, no doubt because of the hopelessness of the situation and the probability of being set at least a thousand points, East made the very bad lead of another club. A diamond lead would have held the "set" to two tricks. When dummy trumped the unfortunate club lead, my partner overruffed and played two rounds of trumps, so that the declarer still had to lose one heart and two diamond tricks for the tremendous set of 2,800 points.

Many players have a "no-trump" complex, and I am supposed to be one of them. Yet there is method in my madness. I often try to get in the first no-trump bid when playing with a weaker partner. Then, too, long experience has taught me that even when playing against two excellent players, it is much more difficult to find the correct defense against a no-trump than against a suit contract. Only recently I played a hand which is displayed in the accompanying table.

My partner and I rather recklessly reached a three no-trump contract, and West, a very fine player, led the queen of clubs. I, playing South, realized that it was a short-suit lead, and played the ace from dummy and returned a club immediately. East took the trick with the king. He could have played the knave of spades to set me, but as I might have had three spades to the queen, which would have given me two spade tricks, he led a heart. West won the trick and returned another heart. I now played a club and made four no-trump, as East, when I finally played a small spade from dummy, failed to cash his ace.

Bluff Sometimes Hazardous

Occasionally a player, by improper, or bluff, bidding, gets his own side into a trap; but if ingenious he usually finds a way to limit the loss. The sacrifice double provides such an escape. Assuming that the North-South players are vulnerable, North opens the bidding with a spade, East overcalls with two hearts, and South bids two spades. West holds a very poor hand—four hearts to the king or the queen and nothing else—and bids three hearts as a "smoke screen" for his defenseless hand and in the hope that the opponents will stop bidding.

However, North continues with three spades. East insists on hearts and South bids four spades. West now, judging from this bidding, is sure that there is no slam for the opponents, but, on the other hand, he is afraid that his misled partner may go to five hearts, which, of course, would be rather costly. He, therefore, in order to stop his partner from more bidding, doubles four spades without any hope of setting the contract and for the sole purpose of preventing a five-heart bid by East. On rare occasions this double has the unexpected result of setting the opponents because they place defensive strength in the West hand and also make the mistake of taking every finesse the wrong way.

Overconfidence—a polite word for conceit—is no real handicap to the expert. There are at least ten American players who believe they are the first, second and third best player all rolled in one; yet it must be admitted that they come near filling one of the three berths they claim.

On the other hand, when a sound average player has an inferiority complex and underbids consistently it will make him a steady loser, as no player can give equally competent opponents the handicap of one or two missed slam bonuses an evening.

Two master players do not always make a master pair. Perfect understanding of each other's forte and ever so slight weaknesses with concessions from both sides are necessary to form a perfect partnership.

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Opportunity Knocks Again at College Graduate's Door

Nation-wide Survey of Key Universities Discloses Optimism Among Spring Classes, With Students Hopeful of Stepping From Study Halls Into Business and Professional Worlds

By Wayne W. Parrish

JOBS for college graduates apparently are more plentiful. In an effort to find out how the nation-wide business recovery is affecting college graduates, and, in particular, the 1934 graduating classes of an estimated 160,000 men and women, The Literary Digest asked nine editors of key college daily newspapers, in widely-separated parts of the country, to express their opinions. The result is a fairly-accurate cross-section of comment by representatives of college youth. Notable in the survey was the general optimism; only one editor described the situation as "gloomy."

Brighter Prospects

That this June will be the brightest in three or four years is indicated by several guide-posts. Two universities have reported that commercial and industrial firms have sent scouts to their campuses for the first time since the depression began. From several large centers of learning come reports that there are fewer applications for graduate-school study next year, which may mean that students are finding more openings in the business and professional worlds. To further round out the picture, The Literary Digest asked employment bureaus of three of the country's largest universities to comment on employment prospects for this year's graduates.

At Yale University, the Department of Personnel Study and Bureau of Appointments, directed by A. B. Crawford, reports that more representatives of business firms have visited the bureau for employment interviews so far this spring than during 1932 or 1933, "and practically all of them seem to be quite optimistic about the improvement of business conditions in their respective fields." Some students have received and accepted definite offers of employment. The Yale bureau is not encouraging students to take up graduate work "merely as a stop-gap."

Definite improvement over the last three years is shown this spring at Columbia University, according to W. Emerson Gentzler, Director of Appointments, who said there is a larger demand for specialized persons and a noticeable decrease in the pressure for jobs from graduates of previous years. New York University's employment bureau, directed by Lawrence Zimmer, reported it had not experienced, so far, any unusual increase in opportunities for new graduates, but that such an increase is expected before summer comes. The general attitude of employers, it reported, is much more optimistic than in the last three years.

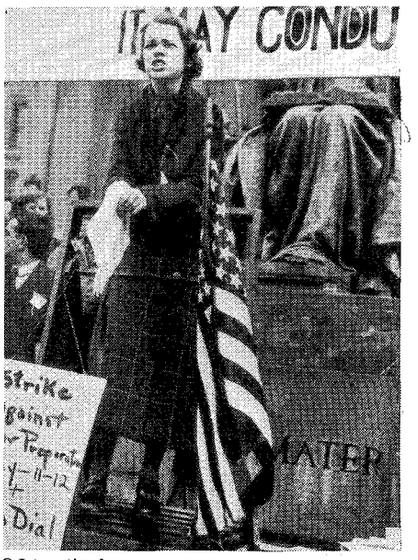
Seventy thousand college students have been aided during the year by the Federal Emergency Relief Administration, according to William Boutwell, editor-in-chief of "School Life," a publication of the United States Office of Education in Washington. The Federal office reports that while there are 250,000 fewer college students enrolled in 1933-34 than normally, graduate work has increased enormously, from 47,255 graduate students in 1929-30 to 78,120 in 1931-32. High-school graduates have increased in the last two years about 40 per cent., while it is estimated officially that 15 per cent. of the 1,700,000 college graduates in the country (1930 figure) have been unemployed.

Believing that comment from college students themselves would be a valuable index to youth unemployment, The Literary Digest asked college editors two questions. The first was on prospects for jobs this June, and the second was on the advisability of students continuing in post-graduate work if jobs could not be obtained.

Comments by College Editors

Here is what these young editors had to say:

Harvard University—John H. Morison, president of the *Harvard Crimson:* Teaching prospects for graduates still as bad as ever with teaching placement bureau of the university swamped. Best jobs are taken by most experienced men and only few of poorer positions open to younger men. As far as we see other jobs are much better than in past, but still far from perfect. Big corporations are not yet sending scouts in the college field, but men are having an easier time of getting jobs. Hardly feel it wise for young graduates to continue in graduate schools unless to professional ones of medicine and law. Danger of sending men unfit for graduate work on to schools is that already too many are there and the tendency would be to lower standards. Graduate schools for next year have less applications than last two years.

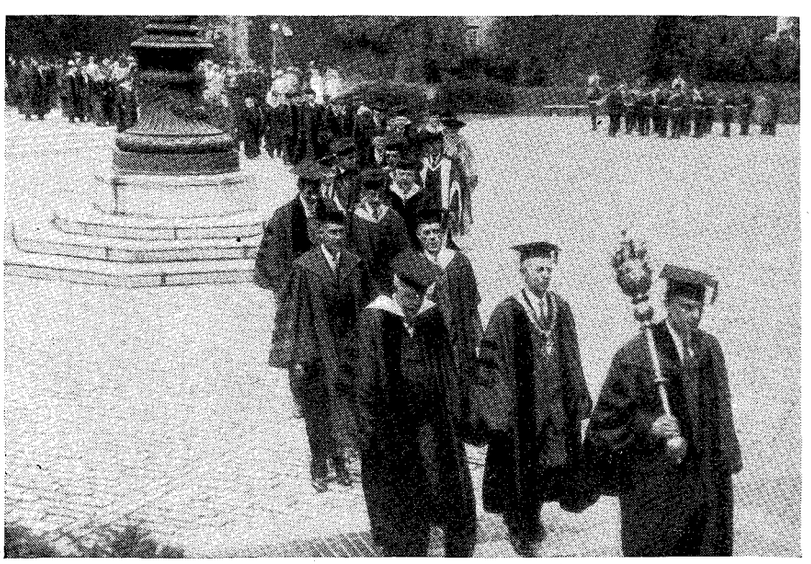


© International

Columbia University students stage an anti-war rally

Yale University—Lyman Spitzer, Jr., editor of *Yale News:* There is little doubt that job prospects have shown considerable improvement since last year. Any prospective business man should accept a job which offers a future as the depression is an excellent time to get into business if possible. In this way good times will find him at the top. Those unable to obtain satisfactory positions, or whose ultimate place depends more on their preliminary training as in

(Continued on page 40)



Keystone

The procession at Yale University for the 230th annual Commencement

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HEALTH

Mother's very life is her family!

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THE CHOCOLATED LAXATIVE

Among the Outstanding Books of the Week

A Backward Glance. By Edith Wharton. New York: D. Appleton-Century Company, $3.

If, twenty years ago, you had asked who was America's leading novelist, the answer might have been: Edith Wharton. Her "House of Mirth" and "Ethan Frome" seemed to give her that title. Latterly, the critics have been more grudging. She was and is a lady of old New York; and ladyship and gentlemanliness are out of vogue.

She is seventy-two years old. In her new book of reminiscences she surveys the new New York in which she grew up, and it seems a very far-away country.

Her parents were of the New York society which flitted from Manhattan to Newport or Lenox, or, more often, to Italy or England. She learned to speak four languages like a native; she actually wrote the first draft of one of her books in French, then translated it into her mother tongue. She was tutored; she never went to schools or colleges. Two things, she likes to say, she was taught in childhood — modern languages and good manners.

Good manners were good manners in those days. When, eleven years old, she began her first novel with a reference to a housewife tidying up the drawing-room, her mother coldly said to her, "Drawing-rooms are always tidy." A whole backdrop for the stage on which she lived is painted in that phrase. These rich New Yorkers believed it possible to live in a world which always was tidy; and, if dirt intruded itself upon their vision, they thought they could exclude it by just pulling the drawing-room curtains. They refused to face unpleasant realities.

Within that tidy world they lived well. "To know about good cooking was a part of every young wife's equipment," says Mrs. Wharton, "and my mother's favorite cookery books are thickly interlarded with sheets of yellowing note paper on which, in a script of ethereal elegance, she records the making of "Mrs. Joshua Jones's scalloped oysters with cream," "Aunt Fanny Gallatin's fried chicken," "William Edgar's punch," and the special recipes of our two famous Negro cooks, Mary Johnson and Susan Minneman. These two great artists stand out, brilliantly-turbaned and earringed, from a Snyders-like background of terrapin and canvasback ducks, or soft-shelled crabs with a mayonnaise of celery, and peach-fed Virginia hams cooked in champagne, Lima beans in cream, corn soufflés and salads of oyster-crabs . . ."

Mrs. Wharton loved to make up stories as a child and pretend to read them out of a book; she was inevitably a writer. But her mother disapproved of writers; her first compositions were written in the kitchen on brown grocery-store wrapping-paper. And her society, and the critical moguls of her day, *disapproved* the kind of stories she later wrote, and published. "Dear Madame," wrote one amateur critic, "have you never known a respectable woman?" Theodore Roosevelt chided her for not making an honest woman of the bookseller's daughter who loved the Duke of Parma in her "Valley of Decision"; and a Harvard professor, forgetting Shakespeare, assured her that "no great work of the imagination has ever been based on an illicit passion." To-day she thinks her battle won, and rebukes the younger novelist for being too gross.

"Of feverish money-making, in Wall Street, or in railway, shipping or industrial enterprises, I heard nothing in my youth," says this strange survivor of earlier days. The "Robber Barons" of whom Matthew Josephson recently wrote had not yet crashed the inner citadels of the city's society. "Gentlemen" did not rush downtown every *morning*; men and women met at leisurely luncheons.

* * * *

Round Manhattan's Rim. By Helen Worden. Indianapolis: The Bobbs, Merrill Company; $2.50.

It is a very different New York that two modern misses saw when they walked the seacoast of Manhattan in 1933. They avoided the cliff-dwellers' avenues in the heart of the island, where the aristocracy now lives; instead they saw the municipal lodging-house and the squatters' homes.

Only once, at Beekman Place, did they find the upper crust of New York looking out across the river on an island swept by salty winds, where anyone can walk to blue water—and, instead, everyone huddles away from it!

Worth Reading

Journey to the End of the Night. By Louis Ferdinand Celine (Boston: Little, Brown and Company; $2.50). The powerful, bitter novel that set France by the ears, and is called the literary counterpart of the Stavisky Affair.

Very Good, Jeeves. By P. G. Wodehouse (Boston: Little, Brown and Company; $2.50). Very good Wodehouse, which means very funny.

Seven Gothic Tales. By Isak Dinesen (New York: Harrison Smith and Robert Haas; $2.50). Eerie stories of a vanished Europe, by a Danish princess.

The Death Ship. By B. Traven (New York: Alfred A. Knopf; $2.50). A stark story of life at sea, by an American sailor; it sold a million copies in Soviet Russia and a quarter million in Germany before appearing in the author's home country.

How Odd of God. By Lewis Browne (New York: The Macmillan Company; $2.50). Jews, Mr. Browne says, are perennial city folk in a rural world; that's what makes them different.

God's Pocket. By Rachel Field (New York: The Macmillan Company; $2). History of a Maine sea-captain-showman who, a century ago, toured Europe with two Eskimos and returned with a Prussian wife.

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Current Poetry

Unsolicited contributions to this department can not be returned. Unpublished poetry unavailable

In his miscellany of shop news, "The Phoenix Nest," in *The Saturday Review of Literature*, William Rose Benét "presents" Mrs. Conant, with something of the flourish of a gratified impresario announcing a famous visiting star:

DECORATION

By Isabel Fiske Conant

Now in the marshlands the redwings are calling,
Hylas, peeping, are inches of Springtime essence,
Keen as blades of Damascus or yellow jonquil
Sheathed in a hurt heart.

Spring is a dagger, etched with a flower-pattern,
Light is an arrow, barbed with its thrust of healing,
Beauty, beauty, conquering girls and birches,
Enters the being.

A mood known to every creative artist and perhaps to many others. From the poet's collection, "Bright Ambush" (John Day).

THE FALLOW YEAR

By Audrey Wurdemann

Between the fruitful
And the fallow
The word is lost
The will is hollow.

And when the fruiting
Seasons come,
Singing and sighing
Best were dumb.

The fallow year
Is the time for thought
Wishing and willing
For what is not.

For fingering bits
Of broken stuff
The fallow year
Is good enough,

For dreaming over
Ill-starred pages
With some high promise's
Crumbled edges

Written upon them
And none to hear,
This is the use
Of a fallow year.

Is this an introvert's antiphonal to the forward looking raptures of orthodox spring poets? From *The Nation:*

SNOW IN EVENING

By Clinch Calkins

The foliate snow lies on the evening tree
In leafy dream, bright as the heart of spring
Gentle as love, but cold as very snow.

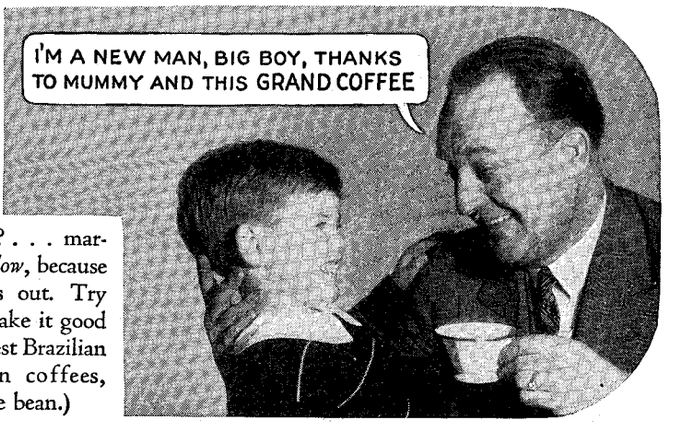
Blow not, quick wind, blow not the dream away!
Supplant it not with what must come to be
Season on end; the painful, swelling bud,
The blossom and the fruit, the cooling shade.
Deciduous each, all falling in the glade
On the rude earth of months who will not stay.

Be as you seem: Tree beyond life and death.
Harbor no nests, tease no sweet birds to sing.
Be not our hope. Be not the hot sun's shield,
For when snow comes all lie within the field.

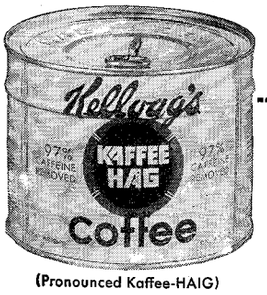
Poor Dad! Such jittery nerves

• Poor Dad . . . why he's Bobby's best pal!..wouldn't "fly off" at him for the world. And that scene in the office yesterday! What's wrong with his nerves?

• So *that's* it . . . caffeine in coffee drives nerves... disturbs sleep, heart, digestion. Do without coffee? Not at all! Drink Kaffee-Hag Coffee...97% caffeine-free.



• Grand coffee? . . . marvelous! So *mellow*, because *bitter* caffeine is out. Try Kaffee-Hag. Make it good and *strong*. (Finest Brazilian and Colombian coffees, ground or in the bean.)



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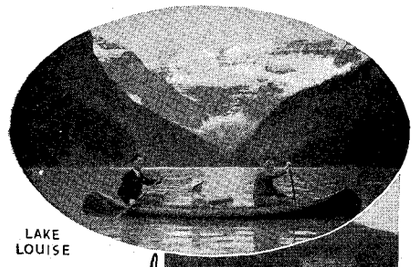
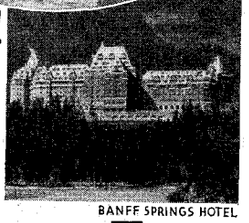
Banff and CANADIAN ROCKIES!



LAKE LOUISE

Sensational LOW COST



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OTTAWA WINNIPEG VANCOUVER

Down the Ways for an Ambitious Summer in Sail

(Continued from page 22)

ton's Reef Lightship, off Newport, Rhode Island, on September 15 and succeeding days.

The details of the challenger, T. O. M. Sopwith's *Endeavour*, have not been made public as yet, but she will probably look enough like the American boats so that a landsman couldn't tell them apart at a little distance unless, as is rumored, *Endeavour* is painted a pale hydrangea blue. Designed and built by Charles E. Nicholson, who turned out Sir Thomas Lipton's last two *Shamrocks*, *Endeavour* will be a development of *Shamrock V* and of *Velsheda*, which Mr. Nicholson built last year for W. L. Stephenson, and which beat *Shamrock V*, then owned by Mr. Sopwith, worse than *Enterprise* ever beat her.

The British yacht will be all-steel, including her mast, whereas *Rainbow* is steel-plated above the water, bronze below, with a duralumin mast. In form, *Endeavour* will not be greatly different than the American Class J sloops. She will be considerably larger than *Shamrock V*, perhaps a little larger than *Rainbow*, certainly not as large as the 148-ton, 22½-foot-beam, *Yankee*.

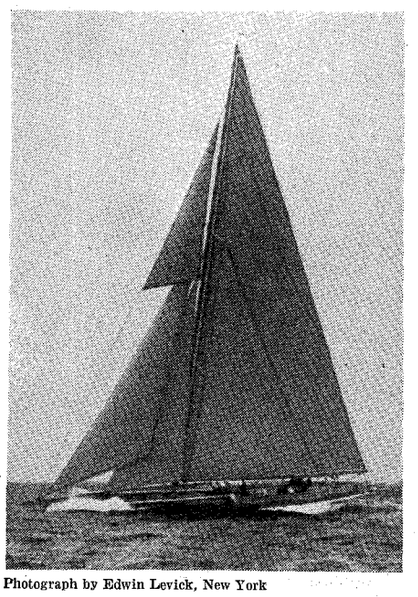
In two respects *Endeavour* will have big advantages over her predecessors. In the first place, Mr. Nicholson has had experience with the American measurement rule since he turned out the freakish *Shamrock IV* in 1914 and the undersized *Shamrock V* in 1930, and is the only man to have designed a Class J boat under the present rule (*Velsheda*, 1933) until this year. In the second place, Mr. Sopwith is an air-plane designer and manufacturer, and is supplementing Mr. Nicholson's practical yacht-designing experience with the same sort of aeronautical engineering data which gave Mr. Burgess such an advantage in designing *Enterprise's* rig in 1930, and which he and Mr. Crane are using in rigging *Rainbow* and *Weetamoe* this season. It was the "aeronautical rig" that "made" *Enterprise* in 1930.

Mr. Sopwith himself, as a successor to Sir Thomas Lipton, is especially interesting. The personality of the late tea baronet, fully as much as the stature of the *America's* Cup races as a sporting event, aroused public interest in the five races in which Lipton was the challenger from 1899 to 1930. Lipton was a showman, who won the admiration and, then, the sympathy of the American people by his vain efforts to "lift that old mug," but he was not a yachtsman. He rarely set foot aboard any of his *Shamrocks*, never sailed in an *America's* Cup race, and indeed frequently didn't know which yacht was leading, according to men who followed the races with him aboard his big steam yachts.

The sailing of the *Shamrocks* was left almost entirely to professionals and, in 1930 at least, they made heavy weather of the job, compared with the admirable handling of *Enterprise* by "Mike" Vanderbilt and his amateur afterguard.

Mr. Sopwith, on the other hand, sails his own boats. A pioneer flyer, and later an air-plane builder whose machines gained fame during the war, he is a newcomer to yachting compared with men like Mr. Vanderbilt. He started sailing in six- and eight-meter sloops a few years ago, won the British championship for two consecutive years in the larger twelve-meter class, and, a year ago, bought *Shamrock V* from the Lipton estate. After sailing her for a year, he is ready to tackle the toughest of all yachting assignments, the eighty-three-year struggle to lift the *America's* Cup.

The conditions governing the Cup races are much the same this year as in previous matches, but in one important point the challenger has an advantage he never possessed before, or, rather, has been relieved of a handicap. The challenger always has had to name his boat and give her general dimensions ten months in advance of the race, whereupon the defenders were free to build and race as many boats as they liked and pick the best of them a week or so before the first race for the Cup. This year, by the voluntary suggestion of the New York Yacht Club, the Royal Yacht Squadron, as challenging club, may, if it so desires, name a substitute for the original challenger any time up to sixty days before the first race.



Photograph by Edwin Levick, New York

***Enterprise* successfully defended the *America's* Cup in 1930**

Frequently in the past the cry has been raised, here as well as abroad, that the conditions of the Cup gave the challengers an unfair advantage. Gradually, however, through a growing liberality in the New York Yacht Club, these advantages have been eliminated. As things now stand, the only handicap to the challenger is the fact that he loses from his tuning-up season the time necessary to put a sea-going rig on his boat in place of her racing gear and sail her across the ocean.

Even this could be overcome if a challenger should decide to come over early in the spring, and do his tuning-up racing in American or Canadian waters.

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Two New Recovery Plans Urge Rigorous Regulation

Two North American recovery plans, widely different in origin and in spirit, but both calling for rigorous regimentation and regulation of industry, were almost simultaneously revealed recently.

One was the platform adopted by the radical Minnesota Farmer-Labor Convention in Saint Paul, which called for a complete reorganization "of the social structure into a cooperative commonwealth to bring economic security among the people." It is regarded as the most radical platform ever adopted in the United States by a party actually in power. Floyd B. Olson, Farmer-Labor leader, is Governor of the State.

Wide World

Gov. Floyd B. Olson, of Minnesota

The other plan, which was made public at almost the same time, was the introduction of a bill in Parliament at Ottawa by Canada's Conservative Ministry. The measure would bring about a sweeping regulation of domestic and foreign trade of all natural products or commodities through a Dominion Marketing Board. The bill was opposed by Liberal members.

The Farmer-Labor platform of Minnesota adopted at Saint Paul contains fifteen planks which, it is declared, would create a cooperative commonwealth. For example:

Legislation to insure security of tenure on the land; tax exemption to the value of $4,000 on all city or farm homesteads; a two-year extension of the mortgage moratoriums.

Public ownership of all public utilities, with the exception of cooperative enterprises. Immediate passage of a Minnesota Reconstruction Act with full power to regulate hours and wages.

The State to take over sufficient idle industrial plants to furnish employment to idle citizens and to distribute the products to the needy.

Acme

Robert Weir, Canadian Minister of Agriculture

The Canadian recommendations presented in the Canadian House of Commons by Robert Weir, Minister of Agriculture, proposed the strict control of any product of the sea, forest, and farm, whether Canadian or imported from a foreign country, and provided that exporters could be reimbursed for any losses sustained through compliance with the board's orders.

The board would have powers to enable organized producers to control the marketing of their products. These powers would be greater than those now existing in any other country.

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On the Current Screen

The Hollywood studios are growing increasingly adept at turning out unpretentious musical shows in which diverting songs and a few pleasant performers are substituted for lavish productions and the familiar routines of stage song and dance entertainments. Neither revues, operettas nor musical comedies, they may be classified best as satires with music. Judging from the most recent offerings of the kind, the form would seem to be well adapted to the screen and due for a considerable vogue.

© 1934 by Paramount Productions, Inc.

Bing Crosby, Leon Errol, and Ethel Merman in a scene from "We're Not Dressing"

In both **We're Not Dressing (AAA)** and **Twenty Million Sweethearts (AA)** there is an agreeable lack of tinsel and trappings. The first-named show is far more successful, however, in keeping a delicate balance between plot and music and has a more engaging array of performers. Based not too exactingly on Sir James M. Barrie's "The Admirable Crichton," it recounts, in a broadly farcical manner, the rise of a menial to leader during the shipwreck of a yacht. It devolves upon Bing Crosby, radio crooner, to play and sing the central rôle and he does his task excellently.

His work before a radio microphone stands him in good stead here and he carries the work in and out of its musical interludes with a casual and exceedingly amiable performance. Carole Lombard, as the boat-owner who suddenly finds her fate in the hands of the sailor she had discharged and then falls in love with him is not so successful in keeping the piece madly hilarious, but this is admirably accomplished by the supporting comics in the cast, particularly Burns and Allen, Ethel Merman and Leon Errol.

While the producers of "We're Not Dressing" have been content to introduce songs and lunatic interludes almost at will, "Twenty Million Sweethearts" sticks rather closely to a plot, that of the rise, fall and come-back of a radio crooner. Dick Powell is the hero of the piece, making his way to the top of his profession by his softly-sad chanting, sinking into oblivion when he breaks a contract and then recapturing his success with the aid of the heroine, Ginger Rogers. It is Miss Rogers, rather than Mr. Powell, who sustains the light mood so imperative in this type of entertainment. She is ably abetted by Pat O'Brien, who does not sing, but gives a ribald and properly satiric performance as a talent scout, who discovers Powell, bullies radio executives into engaging him, unwittingly breaks up his romance and then brings the lovers together again. The music in this, as in "We're Not Dressing," is all that the most exacting jazz addict might demand.

* * * *

The Witching Hour (AA)—A screen version of Augustus Thomas's drama about the relation of thought transference and mysticism to love, performed as a costume melodrama with John Halliday giving a brilliant performance as the innocent hypnotist. A pictorially-beautiful production and fine acting do much to obviate the archaic quality of the material.

* * * *

Journal of Crime—Ruth Chatterton in another version of the Madame X theme, portraying a jealous woman who refuses to give up her husband, or confess to a crime she has committed, with little in either the performance or the story to recommend it.

* * * *

Finishing School—An interesting, but not very successful, attempt to mirror the trials of adolescence, so faithfully and beautifully captured in the great German film, "Mädchen in Uniform." Francis Dee gives a sensitive portrayal of the central character, a shy young girl in revolt against the dishonesties of a finishing school. A melodramatic ending mars an otherwise sincere social drama.

ARGUS.

CURRENT FILM RATINGS

AAAA	AAA
Queen Christina, *Lady for a Day, *S.O.S. Iceberg, *F.P.1, *The Prize-fighter and the Lady, *Little Women, *Cradle Song, Catherine the Great, *The House of Rothschild, *The Lost Patrol, *You're Telling Me.	*The Kennel Murder Case, *Christopher Bean, Nana, *This Side of Heaven, *It Happened One Night, The Mystery of Mr. X, Death Takes a Holiday, *Six of a Kind, *Wild Cargo, Viva Villa, We're Not Dressing.

AAAA—Outstanding films
AAA—*Recommended* films
*Films suitable for children.

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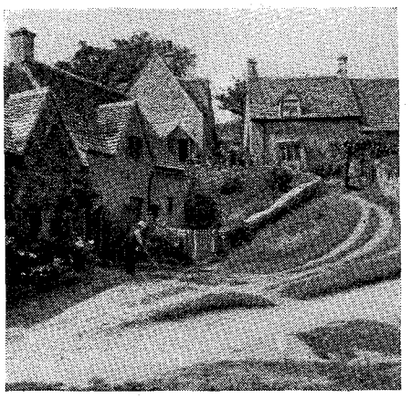
These are a few of the questions hurled at Arthur M. Newell by a group of Devonshire farmers and their wives gathered in the Village Hall to hear about America and her problems.

Two years ago Harry Etheridge of Pittsburgh, realizing the average Englishman's ignorance regarding America, decided that something should be done about it. He generously supplied the funds for a program of lectures throughout the British Isles on life in America. Arthur Newell was the man selected to enlighten the Briton. So successful was the enterprise that several of the leaders in English public life have



Cotswold house group, Bibury, England

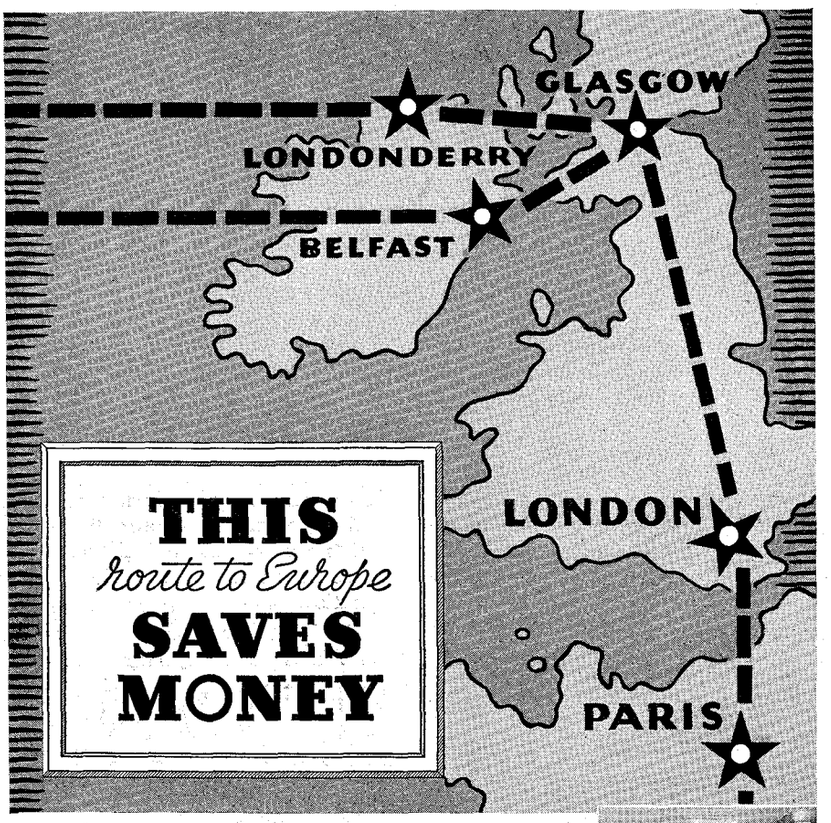
espoused the cause and have created a lecturing fellowship named in honor of Viscount Bryce, British Ambassador.

It is Professor Newell's job to interpret America, not to the Londoner who reads *The Times* and *The Morning Post*, but to the Englishman in the remote corners of the British Isles, who has never been more than thirty miles from his little thatched cottage, and who has formed his own picture of American life from reading the saffron newspapers (of which there are plenty in England) and from seeing Hollywood films.

Professor Newell is New England born, a graduate of Brown. Three years of work among the prisoners of war in England, France, and Italy, were followed by three more as professor of international relations at Roberts College, Istanbul.

Thin, wiry, sharp-eyed, alert, yet with warmth and friendliness radiating from his smiling face, he is ready to answer any question put to him, honestly and fearlessly, admitting America's mistakes.

He has just returned to England after spending seven weeks in the United States, where he visited fourteen of the largest American cities telling the American people of England's problems, and interviewing President Roosevelt to get the last word regarding the Government's recovery policy. E. M. Benson.



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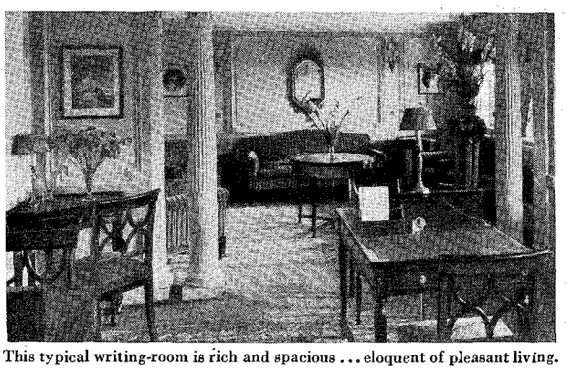

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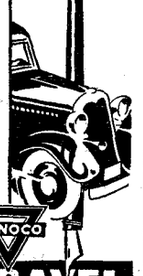

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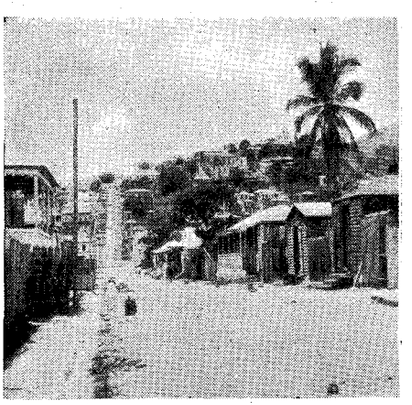
Virgin Islands: Laboratory for New Deal "Planners"

President Hoover's "effective poor-house" has become a Roosevelt laboratory, or experiment station, and prosperity already has begun to succeed poverty. Mrs. Roosevelt lately visited the Islands, but the New Deal plans had been put in motion before her visit. From PWA funds, $1,000,000 will be taken to finance a cooperative project with almost unlimited powers to be known as the Virgin Islands Corporation. Chief among its varied activities is the revival of the old St. Croix rum industry with the manufacture and export of rum.

In addition to this, there will be a homesteading project, lending money for better houses on extremely liberal terms. There will be educational provision both for adults and for children. All workers will share in the expected profits of the corporation.

President Roosevelt himself is said to have been personally responsible for this experiment. It goes much farther than any of the other New Deal agencies, even the TVA. The new corporation which, of course, is under governmental control, and administered by Secretary of the Treasury Harold L. Ickes, Gov. Paul M. Pearson of the islands, and Charles Taussig, special adviser, can run virtually any business it chooses. Its charter gives it the right to promote the general welfare of the people in the islands.



© International

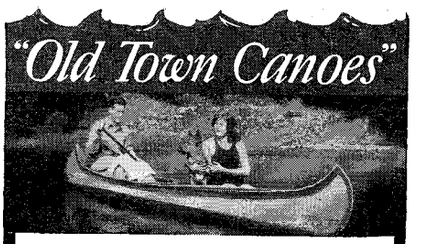
Street scene in St. Thomas, Virgin Islands

It is beginning its work with the purchase of 6,000 acres of sugar land, the erection of homesteads, and the taking over of certain of the old distilleries. For the present, its industrial plans do not go beyond sugar, rum and bay rum. It does not intend, according to recent official statements, to exercise its potential monopoly.

Here the advocates of "planning" have a free hand. They start from scratch. Almost anything in the way of change will be of benefit to the islanders. And then, Washington correspondents hear, if these experiments prove successful in the Virgin Islands, they may be imitated in some of America's other insular possessions.

The Island of St. Croix possesses the chief sugar lands of the islands, and for St. Thomas, with its excellent harbor and natural beauty, the Government plans to operate a hotel and to develop tourist trade.

"Old Town Canoes"



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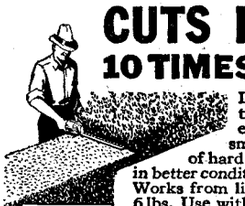

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Topics in Brief

YOU can tell Big Business is feeling better. It is beginning to swear at the doctor. —*Pasadena Post.*

WOMEN may not have more backbone than men, but most of them show more of it. —*Jackson Daily News.*

THERE was a man from Gary, Ind.
He spun a yarn; 'twas mostly wind.—*Norfolk Ledger-Dispatch.*

CUBA is asking the United States to extradite Machado. But it would be kinder just to chloroform him over here.—*Dallas News.*

"I DIDN'T run away," declares Mr. Insull indignantly. Well, you're not exactly running back, either, Sammy.—*Springfield Union.*

ANOTHER thing baseball umpires will have to worry about this year is that beer bottles are much bigger than pop bottles. —*Judge.*

A MIDWEST woman tried unsuccessfully to have a judge send her to jail. Apparently she didn't have enough political pull.—*Greenville Piedmont.*

A CONTEMPORARY is talking about a contract bridge widower. It is too bad he can't get acquainted with some nice golf widow. —*Manchester Union.*

THE world's largest ocean liner is building on the banks of the Clyde, in Scotland, so not everyone is scared stiff of bus competition.—*Detroit News.*

A GREAT many parts of the United States remain dry. They are dry, that is, if you count the votes, but not if you count the bottles.—*San Diego Union.*

THE State liquor profits are still "falling below Pinchot hopes."
Evidently we aren't drinking enough to suit Mr. Pinchot.—*Philadelphia Inquirer.*

The Class of '34
—Talburt in the Washington *Daily News*

As sad as a pickpocket in a nudist colony. —*Louisville Times.*

THINGS are returning to normalcy. We note the question is again asked if it's good etiquette to eat chicken with the fingers.—*Atlanta Constitution.*

The Absent-Minded Professor
—Ray in the Kansas City *Star*

WE wouldn't put it past the spinach-growers to have originated Child Health Day.—*Philadelphia Bulletin.*

T. R. used to throw 'em into the Ananias Club, but F. R. just lets 'em testify before a House committee.—*Dallas News.*

MR. VOLIVA has closed the schools in Zion City. From what we know of Zion City, this is a great service to the cause of education.—*San Diego Union.*

THINGS are returning to normalcy. Business men have quit studying charts and they are figuring on methods to improve their golf.—*Greensboro (Ga.) Herald-Journal.*

ONE of our readers makes the pointed observation that these are days when there are a lot of after-dinner speakers after dinners to speak after.—*Ohio State Journal.*

SCIENTISTS announce that no new sin has been discovered in the past 5,000 years, which will cause a feeling of futility among ambitious college freshmen. — *Portland Oregonian.*

ONE girl in every 4,000 in the United States, or 15,000 in all, is physically perfect, says a sculptor. And all the others insist on wearing one-piece bathing suits.—*Rochester Democrat and Chronicle.*

A MISSOURI man says he can tell the weight of a hog by hearing it squeal. Congress estimates its next year's income tax by much the same method, only one or two committee meetings being necessary to produce the squeal.—*Kansas City Star.*

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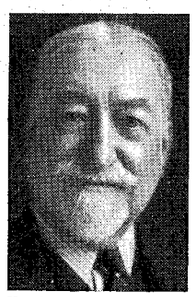
Disarmament: Glib Phrase or Stern Necessity?

Fourteen Years After Pledging Relief From Arms Burdens at Versailles, the Powers Haggle Over "National Safety" While International Ill-Feeling Delays Progress of Peace

By John Bassett Moore

Member of the Permanent Court of Arbitration, The Hague; Former Judge of the Permanent Court of International Justice

ARTICLE VIII of the Covenant of the League of Nations opens with this paragraph: "The Members of the League recognize that the maintenance of peace requires the reduction of national armaments to the lowest point consistent with national safety and the enforcement by common action of international obligations."



Keystone

John Bassett Moore

There then tripple along, in the same article, five more neatly-turned paragraphs, and, taking all six together, they stand before the world to-day, fourteen years after their adoption, as another illustration of the propensity of the human mind to seek, in glib phrases, a refuge from its disinclination and failure to grapple with stern realities. Nor is this all.

Article VIII of the Covenant carries at least two false implications. The first is that national armaments have been a prime, if not the chief, cause of wars; the second, that nations, as regards the "lowest point" in armaments "consistent with national safety," can be brought to accept without mental reservation, the judgment of others.

"National Safety"

What is meant by "national safety"? Evidently, nothing but the ability to whip an adversary, without regard to size or numbers. It is only where nations find it possible to take a broader view, as was done in the abolition of naval armaments on the Great Lakes, that they can effectively deal with "disarmament."

If Article VIII of the Covenant has failed, this mainly is because, like so many other provisions of the same instrument, it was based on superficial assumptions, which gave no solution of fundamental difficulties.

I am not here expressing thoughts first suggested by recent events. In a volume published more than twenty years ago, I ventured to affirm that the connection between armaments and military conflicts had been misconceived and greatly exaggerated, and that questions of war and peace depended and would continue to depend "not so much upon the size of military establishments as upon the cultivation of the spirit and habit of justice, of self-control, of reciprocal recognition of rights and of forbearance"; and that, if these things were not practised, all plans for the preservation of peace would "prove to be as so much waste paper."

The truth of these statements is demonstrated by the history of civil wars, as well as by that of international wars. No one could attribute either our own Civil War or our participation in various foreign wars, including the last one, to our excessive armaments. Neither the possession of great armaments by others nor the lack of them by ourselves sufficed to deter us from going in.

Where participants in a war have large armaments, the number of soldiers immediately engaged naturally will be greater, but this does not mean that the war thereby will be prolonged, or that the eventual aggregate of losses will be greater. The truly world wars growing out of the French Revolution continued, with a brief intermission, more than twenty-two years.

While it is a fact that during the last twelve years certain agreements have been signed for the limitation of naval armaments, no one can truly say that they embody the heart-felt assent of the signatories to the limitations imposed upon them. It is for this reason that they have contributed so much to the growth of international ill-feeling, and particularly to the estrangement between the United States and Great Britain, in which the question of international debts, in my opinion, has played a very minor part.

There is yet another fallacy widely prevailing in regard to the question of disarmament.

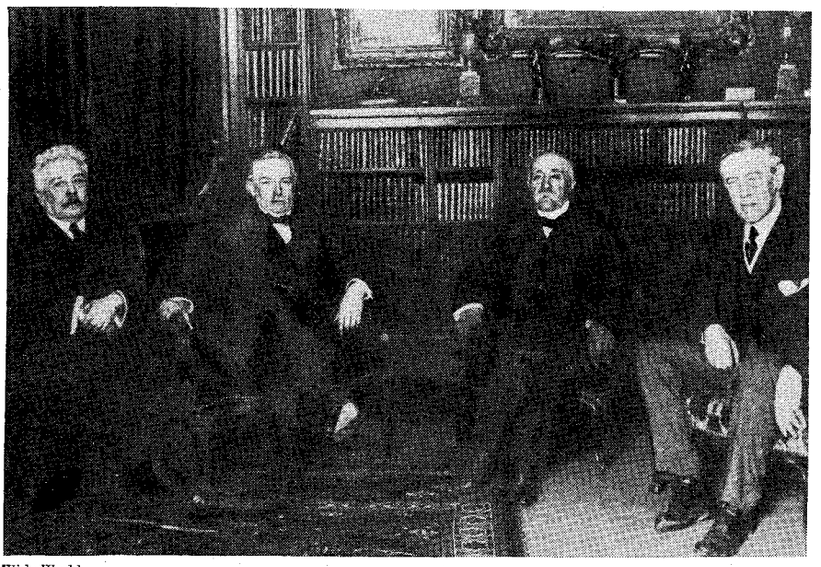
"Offensive" and "Defensive"

I refer to the distinction commonly made between "offensive" and "defensive" armaments. We are told that, if "offensive" armaments are abolished, then all other armaments become "defensive." Some have been so irreverent as to call this claptrap. It might more politely be called a truism, but even as a truism it lacks a basis in reality. Military men, who properly may be regarded as experts in this matter, are utterly unable to agree as to what armaments are offensive and what are defensive.

It has been proposed at Geneva that all "offensive" armaments shall be turned over to the League of Nations to be used for the common good. Probably it was thought the tension might be relieved by a flash of humor. How long a Government could survive which turned over all its offensive armaments to the League of Nations it is unnecessary to conjecture, so quick would be its repudiation by its own people. Fundamentally, armaments are offensive or defensive according to the intention with which they are used.

There is yet another phase to be considered. As shown by the recent great conflict, wars give rise to the invention and use of new devices, offensive as well as defensive. For instance, tanks, which are preeminently useful for offensive purposes, came into use during the recent war, and a previous specification of offensive weapons would not have inhibited them. Indeed, if war breaks out, all weapons become defensive, as well as offensive.

There is no writer in the United States who has dealt with these questions more candidly and more sanely than Mr. Frank H. Simonds, who lately remarked that there exists in the United States a "vast confusion" on this subject; that no agreement for the limitation of armaments can be regarded as furnishing an assurance of peace that is not based upon the mutual recognition of rights and the satisfaction of what



Wide World

The Big Four who drafted "that political volcano commonly called the Versailles Treaty": Orlando, Lloyd George, Clemenceau, and Wilson

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each nation conceives to be its essential needs, and that before a real "disarmament" can be reached, the majorities in the various nations must be brought to recognize the basic truth that the "price of peace is the surrender of national rights and the sacrifice of national interests."

By this I take him to mean the abatement by each nation, in some substantial measure, of its claims of national right and national interest, in the interest of all concerned. Taking the long view, such abatement and such sacrifice might turn out to be in the interest of each, as well as of all.

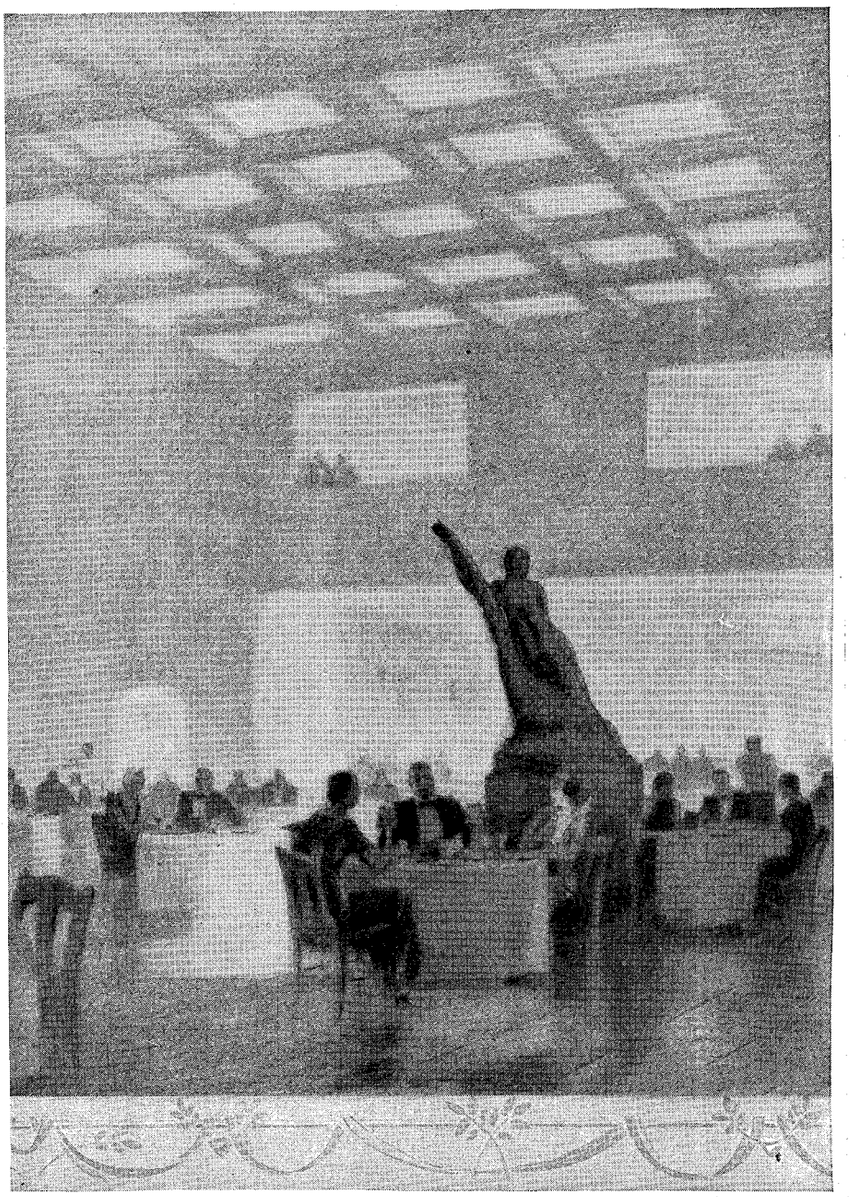
Unhappily, no such disposition as this has been shown in the disarmament conference which so long has been hanging over us at Geneva. On the contrary, there has been an obvious purpose to secure and maintain a preponderance of power on the part of certain nations, and, as a further assurance, to induce the United States to pledge its great resources in men and in money to another "peace through victory."

This proposal has assumed various elusive forms; and, as an inducement to its acceptance, we were at first told that the law of neutrality had become obsolete and was a thing of the past. But, when it was demonstrated that this assertion was flagrantly at variance with what the governments and courts of the world were saying daily, another tack was taken. We were asked to enter into a "consultative pact" for the suppression of "aggressors," but this, too, failed to stand the test of examination.

A nation is either neutral, or it is unneutral, and, if unneutral, it will be dealt with by other nations according to its character and its conduct. The latest proposal also involves the fallacy that warlike measures may be disguised by supposedly peaceful titles. Economic boycotts and economic sanctions are not peaceful measures. They are essentially warlike, and naturally lead to open war.

In this connection an effort is made to console us with the thought that it would be left to us to decide regarding the "aggressor," or the "violator." We should be on our guard against such deferential suggestions. No doubt it in one sense was left to us to decide whether we should enter the World War; but, in an article on "Anglo-American Friendship," published by Mr. Herbert Agar in *The Nineteenth Century* (London), as late as January, 1933, we find this sentence: "During the war the astonishingly efficient British propaganda service convinced the Americans of some of the most bizarre fairy tales which ever have been devised. To this day most of the population has not recovered from the alleged information which it then 'swallowed whole.'"

Mr. Agar may be accepted as a highly-informed and expert witness, and the very terms in which his avowal is made indicate his belief that our gulping capacity remains unimpaired. Nor should we forget the fact that, by reason of our participation in the World War and in the making of the so-called peace, we took part in the creation of the political volcano commonly called the Versailles Treaty. Do we long to offer additional proofs of our wisdom and benevolence as a "World Power"?



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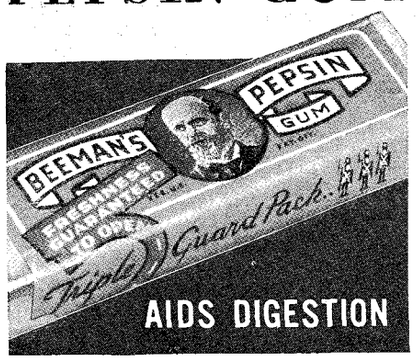

Opportunity Knocks for College Graduates

(Continued from page 29)

science, would do well to study at graduate school.

University of Georgia—Russell Hargrave, editor, *The Red and Black:* Opportunities for the graduating college men seem greater. Prospects for immediate employment after graduation seem brighter. There are actual cases where employers are now coming to the university in search of capable employees. Graduates should not, in my estimation, take anything they can get, but should set their goal and go after it. Making an effort to continue studying in graduate schools in the majority of cases is only a delay before going to work.

The number of unemployed graduates from the University of Georgia is decreasing steadily, and this is especially noticeable among the graduates of the College of Agriculture. The South and Georgia, more so than ever before, are stirred with the breath of a new life under the leadership of our President.

University of Illinois—William L. Day, editor, *The Daily Illini:* Prospects for jobs this year are about the same as last year—that is to say, poor. Graduates should take anything they can get, since experience will probably be more valuable than graduate study. For that matter, many lack the funds for further schooling.

College students and graduates seem, for the most part, mildly bitter about unemployment, but this rarely takes the form of any practical protest. Curiously enough, prospects of unemployment do not seem to make most University of Illinois students dissatisfied with our economic system, or even question it.

University of Chicago—John P. Bardon, editor, *The Daily Maroon:* Jobs are more plentiful, but salaries in vocations chosen by college graduates are low and prospects for advancement seem slight at present. I observe many graduates remaining for more education subsidized by part-time temporary jobs. The pressure of unemployed graduates upon the university has declined since last year. Student attitude may be expressed thus: Unemployment conditions will continue to improve, but best jobs will go to best-educated persons. Therefore, continuing studies is desirable if possible.

University of Texas—Joe Hornaday, editor, *The Daily Texan:* The 1934 graduate's prospects here for obtaining a job appear at this time to be gloomy. Unable to compete with experienced men, many of them graduates themselves, the degree candidates are beginning to wonder if college, after all, is worth while. Last year one could name a few graduates who had jobs lined up before graduation; this year one can hardly sight a single instance. Why should the graduate continue his studying in graduate schools? Under present conditions, there is no assurance that further training will lead to a better job, or a job at all. Despite the field, the best bet at this time is to take what is offered.

University of Wisconsin—Robert M Dillett, editor, *The Daily Cardinal:* Faculty members here report an increased demand for graduates in all fields except education. Since work for advanced degrees in most cases means preparation for teaching, wise students ought to accept unattractive job offers rather than continue training for a crowded, underpaid teaching profession. The college as a sesame to economic security was the password of the trusting twenties. Youth, trained in colleges supported by the Mellons and the Mitchells, brought from the cloistered campus a spirit of buoyant optimism. Four years of broken homes, four years of fetid flop-houses, have thoroughly discredited the old leadership. With economic collapse has come disillusionment.

The contempt of half a million unemployed college men and women, graduates since 1929, has started education on the road back to sanity. College administrations have, for the most part, ceased to emphasize education as a short-cut to economic independence.

University of California—James McCollum, editor, *Daily Californian:* Conditions may be unique in California, but jobs for college graduates are not so scarce as the pessimism of a gradually-lifting depression indicates. From last May's graduates we find very few men unemployed, particularly those who had been associated in undergraduate extra-curricular activities. Our commencement exercises come early in May, giving us the jump on our contemporaries in seeking jobs. We are optimistic because of that fact and to-day the business world here looks encouragingly receptive. In the event that one was forced into an unsatisfactory job it would be wiser to go into graduate specialized study if personal finances permitted. General educations are too prosaic to give one any distinction in the ranks of unemployed.

Improved economic conditions and Government relief jobs have remarkably eased unemployment among California graduates this year.

University of Washington—Gene Nicolai, editor, *University of Washington Daily* (Seattle): Prospects for jobs more promising than in past three years. Alumni Association reports more positions in last two months than in preceding eight. Graduate unemployment shows decrease of 50 per cent. over last year. Student unemployment at a minimum due to CWA jobs. Students should not take graduate work unless they have ample funds. If they loaf, morale drops. If funds are short, they should take what work they can get. If they borrowed money, they should pay it back before getting more education after graduation. Seize the jobs and pay up debts.

There are several student organizations in America at present, but none of them has yet perfected an organization and settled upon a purpose which can compare with the "youth movements" which have developed such tremendous power in other countries.

There have been undergraduate demonstrations against war, but no national youth drives to gain political power.

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Negroes in the Professions

It was the Negro preacher who began leading his race into the promised land of education when in His Own time the Good Lord set the Negro free. Most of the early Negro ministers had no training save what they picked up themselves. But as the necessity for learning to read the Bible grew strong upon them, they began gradually to become educated and gladly received the help given them by the white people. Teaching, the law, and medicine, were added in time to the first profession which appealed to the Negroes, and to-day there are approximately 100,000 Negro professional men and women out of a total Negro population of 11,891,143.

Negro teachers now have taken the numerical lead over Negro preachers; in fact, more than half the professional group is made up of teachers. Most Northerners, perhaps, will be surprized to learn that the overwhelming majority of Negroes of the professional classes is in the South, eloquent testimony to the fact that the white Southerner knew his burden when he saw it and shouldered it.

According to the Haskin Information Service, which bases its figures on the statistics of the Census Bureau, the Negroes in professions are classed as follows:

The North: clergymen, 5,694; college presidents and professors, 189; school teachers, 5,972; musicians, 6,141; dentists, 909; judges and lawyers, 756; doctors, 1,523; nurses, 1,957.

The South: clergymen, 18,924; college presidents and professors, 1,952; school teachers, 48,286; musicians, 3,827; dentists, 790; judges and lawyers, 432; doctors, 2,184; nurses, 3,647.

The West: clergymen, 416; college presidents and professors, 5; school teachers, 181; musicians, 615; dentists, 47; judges and lawyers, 42; doctors, 98; nurses, 124.

One of the largest contributors to Negro education in the South was a Jew, the late Julius Rosenwald, president of Sears, Roebuck & Company, who gave many millions to the cause.

Insurance Against Twins

When the stork commenced hovering over the rooftree of Harry Clinton, San Jose, California, automobile salesman, he called in the family doctor, who mentioned casually that twins are born in one out of every eighty-nine births. On pins and needles over the prospect of a double addition to his family at one time, the Californian decided to send an appeal for protection to Lloyds, London insurance organization.

Willing to take a chance on almost anything, Lloyds have agreed to bet $1,000, for a premium of $50, that Mrs. Clinton will not be the mother of twins next September.

Meanwhile, Mr. Clinton may well hope that he will have the luck which befell W. V. Dumbreck, of Hadlow, Kent, England, who, in August, 1926, took out a similar policy with Lloyds and collected £1,000 in February of the next year.

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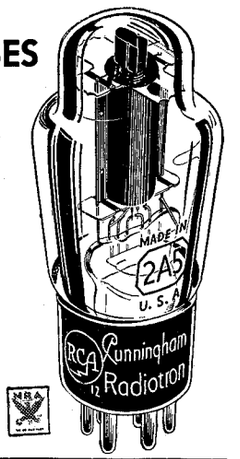

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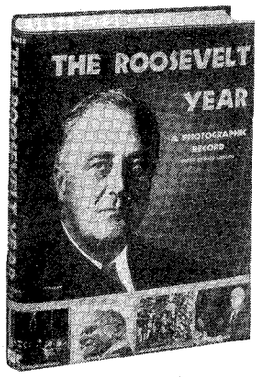

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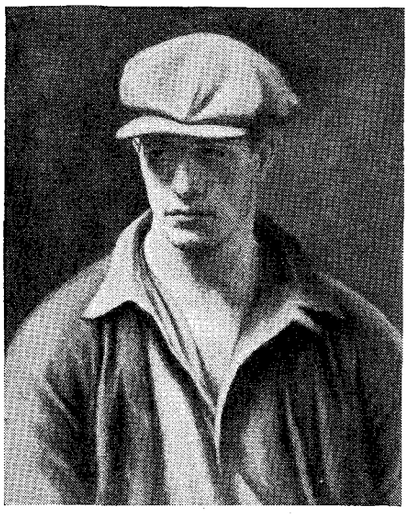
Uncle Sam Becomes an Art Patron

Public Works of Art Exhibit Shows Nation Has Acquired Valuable Painting and Sculpture Through Helping Needy Artists

By KATHERINE LANGHORNE ADAMS

Something absolutely new under the artistic sun is the current Public Works of Art exhibition in the Corcoran Gallery of Art at Washington. It ought to convince taxpayers that the $1,408,381 the Government spent on the PWAP was not wasted. Scoffers have said any artist unable to sell his products should go to work at something else to make a living. But in this depression there are no spare jobs for untrained craftsmen. And men and women who have devoted years to painting or sculpture are likely to be unfitted for anything else. Then, too, it is the policy of the Government, in providing jobs, to give men work in their own regular trades, so far as is possible.

The relief from the PWAP was absolutely necessary. Hundreds of artists, with their families, were kept from actual need of food and clothing this last winter, including a number whose names have long been household words.



"Young Worker," by Julius Bloch

A "swell picture," said Mrs. Roosevelt

The artists were required to earn their weekly relief stipend. Without any clock-punching, or eight-hour day, and with full realizations of variations in individual speed and working methods, the PWAP committees made regular check-ups to see that the artists were on the job.

The PWAP Plan

The PWAP was organized last December. The country was divided into sixteen regions. Artists were selected on a basis of merit and need. Altogether 3,521 artists were employed. The project came to an end on April 28, altho unfinished work will be completed. More than 15,000 separate works of art were produced. These are the property of the Government. In general, they are to be utilized in the decoration of public buildings, parks, playgrounds, zoological gardens, and the like.

It was decided to show the country what was being done. From the 15,000 works 511 of the best, including oil paintings, water colors, black and whites, ceramics, textiles, and sculptures were selected for exhibition.

There are comparatively few pieces of sculpture in the exhibition, altho one of the finest achievements is the sculptured life size "Negro Mother and Child," by Maurice Glickman.

Murals naturally formed a very large part of the work done by the PWAP artists. They are represented in the Corcoran show by only half a dozen panels. But eight cases are filled with photographs of mural work by PWAP artists.

The first impression made by the exhibition as a whole is that of its unexpectedly high grade of excellence. Then there is a definite atmosphere of youthfulness and vitality. Nearly all the artists are thoroughgoing realists. In the case of the painters, at any rate, the technique is modern. Yet there is hardly a truly original piece in this show. There is much imitation.

Incidentally, the women artists show up well.

When the President and Mrs. Roosevelt visited the PWAP exhibition they chose thirty-one pictures to be hung in the Executive Offices of the White House. The one Mrs. Roosevelt liked best was Julius Bloch's "Young Worker." She said it was a "swell picture." Probably the publicity attendant to this choice helped to make it the most-talked-of work in the exhibition. It is not a great picture, but it is capably painted and represents the depression psychology in a vivid way.

The exhibition at the Corcoran Gallery closes on May 20. It will, unfortunately, be impossible to keep the exhibition together and send the pictures around the country. Those in charge say that five equally good collections could be selected from the 15,000 PWAP works of art.

Never before has our Government stepped in as art patron on a large scale. Edward Bruce of the PWAP organization said in his foreword to the exhibition catalog: "A great Republic has accepted the artist as a useful member of society and his work as a valuable asset to the State."

Forbes Watson, who was Technical Director, wrote in *The American Magazine of Art* that this project began a new art era. In the words of one artist, it "has raised the artist to the dignity of an artizan."

While several art dealers have been led by the Washington exhibition to make note of certain promising artists in remote parts of the country, it does not seem that any great genius has been uncovered. But this is not the point. As the country grows more art conscious, the great artists will emerge. Years hence, said the New York *Times*, "when good little children ask, 'what did *you* do in the great depression?' fathers will reply that then they first learned to appreciate mural art, Wagner and Beethoven."

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Roosevelt Gives No Hope of Liquor Tax Cut

President Also Doubts Legality of Tariff Reduction—Choate Asks Enforcement Fund—Borah Warns Repeal Has Gone Awry

President Roosevelt has let it be known that he expects no legislation for lower liquor taxes at this Congressional session, and that he doubts the legality of an executive move to lower liquor tariffs. Despite a call by Joseph H. Choate, Jr., Director of the FACA, for half-a-dozen measures to combat the bootleg liquor menace, the general opinion of Washington correspondents is that very little will be done just now.

The FACA chief's request for a larger Federal enforcement appropriation may be heeded, Washington correspondents believe, while the Government's determination to collect revenues and enforce existing laws is commended heartily in the nation's press. Senator William E. Borah, Republican, of Idaho, has quoted Mr. Choate in warning the Senate that the prophecies of repealists have gone awry.

The Treasury Department already has created the alcohol tax unit to replace all prohibition enforcement agencies. One division deals with licenses and permits while the other seeks to exterminate law violators with a field force of 1,850 "regulative inspectors."

Mr. Choate's statistics indicate that the production of only those illicit stills which probably will be seized in 1934 will be nearly as large as the output of the legal distilleries.

Senator Borah may be taken as the spokesman of the drys. In his Senate speech he took Mr. Choate to mean that the bootlegging trade has increased and "is now increasing at a rapid stride and the country is flooded with bad, illicit liquor." Senator Borah added that one of the great arguments "against the Eighteenth Amendment was the fact that the bootlegger and speakeasy were to be done away with, and the saloon was not to be permitted to come back."

He read newspaper accounts of unregulated liquor selling in large cities, of drunken girls in barrooms, and children served with liquor. These things, he said, convinced him that "much worse than the saloon has returned and it is here apparently to stay." The Senator does not agree with Mr. Choate that taxes on liquor should be reduced; an investigation, he said, would prove that present prices are too high, but that "the trouble is not with the taxes, but with the huge, enormous, unconscionable profits which are realized by those who are selling liquor."

Federal Deficit Not So Large As Originally Estimated

President Roosevelt last January estimated the deficit for the present fiscal year, ending on June 30, at $7,300,000,000. Now comes the cheerful news that it may not be more than half that sum. One estimate is $4,300,000,000. The Treasury report at the end of April showed a deficit of $3,334,444,123. This is considerably larger than the deficit of a year ago, but, to make it pile up to anything like $7,000,000,000 by June 30 would mean such a tremendous overspending in May and June that it virtually is impossible.

The reason for this, authorities agree, is that the President's "extraordinary expenditures" are not as large as were expected. Try as they may, David Lawrence has pointed out, "The spending agencies of the Government are not finding it possible to disburse the allocated funds; lots of red tape surrounds the actual expenditure of funds and many of the projects in the Public Works Administration, especially those that require action by city councils and public bodies, are taking more time than was originally contemplated."

This means that millions of dollars of expenditure will be transferred from the present year to the next, but, perhaps, larger tax revenues and business revival will help take care of that.

Even a deficit of $4,300,000,000—of course it may be less—will break all Treasury records. It does mean prodigious spending. A Washington correspondent of the Associated Press has figured out that for the last ten months Uncle Sam has been passing out an average of $14,000 every minute, day and night. The Administration, however, feels that such expenditures are necessary to bring about recovery from the greatest depression in the nation's history.

Fox River Valley Project

Another "natural territorial unit" like the Tennessee Valley is being developed in the Fox River Valley in Wisconsin. But the case differs from that of the TVA in that the Wisconsin development is organized and financed locally. Arthur Evans, who has written about it in the Chicago *Tribune*, has called it "a combination of private enterprise, old-fashioned individualism and local governments."

In the sixty-six-mile valley of Lake Winnebago and the Fox River stretching from Fond du Lac to Green Bay is a population of 270,000. Of this population 154,000 are in seven cities, of which Oshkosh, Appleton, and Green Bay, perhaps are best known, and the rest on farms, or in small rural villages.

The work is just beginning. Every two weeks the Fox River Valley of Wisconsin Municipalities Association holds a public meeting to which any one may come and which develops a lively talk about the needs of the valley.

Then there are the separate industrial clinics, at which business men submit their problems. These are studied by technical experts and suggestions are made for whatever would seem to be for the best interests of individuals and the entire region.

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The Week in Business Summarized

Leaders, Back on Job With Renewed Faith in Recovery Program, Believe Experimental Phase of New Deal Is Over and Prepare to Put Nation's Wheels in Motion

By Endicott G. Rich

MORE than 2,000 leaders of American business are back at their desks from Washington, for the most part with renewed faith in the Administration's recovery program. The week in the Capital, at the twenty-first annual convention of the Chamber of Commerce of the United States, inspired many with the hope that what may be called the experimental phase of the program has come to its end, and that President Roosevelt, content to have mapped the course, is ready to let industry and commerce carry on by private initiative and enterprise without further restrictions.

Not since the enthusiastic first days of the New Deal has the determination to drive ahead to success been so keen as it now is among those who believe business at last is to have its chance. For months it has demanded a free hand to work out its own salvation. Now many believe it is to have it, within broad limits, and realize that it must succeed, or accept, without objection, governmental direction.

The New Freedom

As a matter of fact, Mr. Roosevelt can draw in on the reins whenever it may please him to do so. He never has relinquished his grip upon them. He has not formally abdicated any of his powers. Belief in the new freedom rests, rather, on developments the President has permitted to take place than upon any definite declaration.

Among the former have been the stabilizing of the dollar and the adherence of the Treasury to orthodox methods of financing, the Administration's evident willingness to meet demands for relaxation of the provisions of the Securities Act, the amendments to the stock exchange control measure, and Mr. Roosevelt's firm opposition to the Silver Bloc and to bills of the McLeod and Frazier-Lemke type which threaten the integrity of the Administration's plans for budget-balancing. Of most significance, perhaps, has been Mr. Roosevelt's attitude toward the licensing provision of the NRA.

This provision, the strongest enforcement weapon in the Administration's arsenal, expires on June 16, and it is understood that the President will not ask for its renewal. There has been much speculation as to the reason for this attitude, and a favorite explanation has been that both Mr. Roosevelt and Brig.-Gen. Hugh S. Johnson, as National Administrator, feared Congressional amendment of NRA if it were brought before Congress for renewal of the licensing clause.

Compton's View Accepted

Willis Compton, a leader in the lumber industry, and the retiring chief of the Trade Association Section of NRA, offered an explanation business found it easy to accept when he told the conference of American Trade Association Executives:

"If the forces of intelligent and deliberate industrial cooperation can not be successfully marshaled behind the codes, and if resort must be had to the general use of compulsions forced at law, the code undertaking will fail, and we shall go either in one direction toward the resumption of the processes of unrestrained competition, or in the other direction toward the supplanting of the competitive system."

Under the new program of private initiative which many business men believe now has been inaugurated, there remains one more major governmental activity, the National Housing Program, to be set in motion. This is a project of the National Emergency Council and was announced in Mr. Roosevelt's absence on his recent deep-sea fishing trip. Committees of government experts, with representatives of private industry, labor and credit agencies, had been at work then on details of the plan for weeks, and only Mr. Roosevelt's acceptance and enabling legislation was needed to set it in operation.

The President now has given his sanction to the plan and its inauguration is believed to be only a matter of days. It is estimated that it will put quickly into circulation from $1,000,000,000 to $1,500,000,000 in the building trades and other durable-goods industries, where unemployment continues to be most general.

The plan already has been referred to as the possible salvation of the entire recovery program, for recognition is becoming increasingly general that, without some sort of priming, the durable-goods industries can not get under way, and, until they do, there can be little hope of much further reduction of unemployment.

On the eve of the Chamber's convention, the Durable Goods Industries Committee of the NRA reported to General Johnson its conviction that any increase of wages in line with the Administration's program of a general increase in wages and reduction in working-hours would retard and not encourage recovery.

The report, signed by fourteen leading industrialists, headed by George H. Houston, Chairman and President of the Baldwin Locomotive Works, included tabulations to show that wage increases had raised the average hourly earnings to within 3 to 5½ per cent. of those prevailing in 1929, and that despite shortened working-hours, weekly earnings in dollars corrected by changes in the cost of living index were only 15 per cent. lower in purchasing power than those of 1929.

Situation of Companies

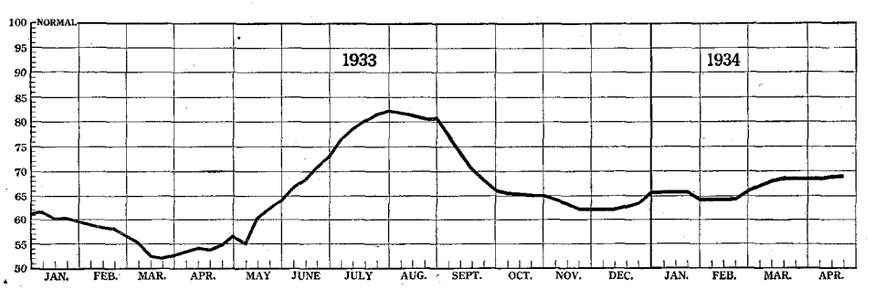
Profit and loss for 2,275 companies reported as a percentage of sales showed for 1929 a profit of 11.8 per cent., for 1932 a loss of 18.3 per cent., and for 1933 a loss of 6.3 per cent. The present situation of these companies was shown as:

	Per Cent of 1929
Total assets end of 1933	72.0
Surplus end of 1933	55.3
Sales 1933	32.8
Sales 1934 (2 mos. average).....	35.2

Calling attention to the seriousness of these losses because of the fact that the durable-goods industries, on the average, turn their capital over less than once a year, the report asserted that the shrinkage in assets and surplus was mainly in cash, receivables, and inventory; in other words, essential working capital.

Inauguration of the National Housing Plan, with its promise of immediate orders for these industries, will be welcomed, therefore, by the most independent of industrialists, and will not be regarded as a breach of what they regard as Mr. Roosevelt's tacit agreement to let business go it alone.

The Literary Digest's curve of The Course of Business continues to rise for the second week after a period of stagnancy at a level 68.9 per cent. of normal. For the second week in April it rose to 69.3 per cent., and for the third week continued upward to 69.65 per cent.



The Course of Business

This graph is a composite of several well-known indices of business activity. The curve has been corrected for secular trend and for seasonal fluctuations. In terms of percentage deviation from normal it records the actual course of business by weekly intervals throughout 1933 to the end of the third week in April, 1934

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Stock Exchange Profit Data Add Fuel to Fire

Firms and Individuals Show Total Net Income of $906,052,000 in Period Between January, 1928, and August, 1933

Just as Congress was hotly debating the Stock Exchange Regulation Bill last week, and its sponsor was denouncing amendments "of Wall Street origin," more fuel was thrown on the fire by the publication of figures telling how much money New York Stock Exchange firms had been making. The figures were only the first instalment of a mass of information gathered by a questionnaire sent out to stock exchanges, brokerage houses and banks by the Senate Banking and Currency Committee and made public by counsel Ferdinand Pecora.

The main fact is that the reporting firms and individuals operating on the New York Stock Exchange alone showed a total net income of $906,052,000 in the five years and eight months between January 1, 1928, and August 31, 1933. Of this, $833,167,686 was reported by member firms and the rest by individuals. The individuals, as a group, made money right through the depression. The firms made $683,000,000 between 1928 and 1929, but had a deficit of $11,388,000 in 1931 and 1932.

The report revealed the interesting fact that three-fourths of the gross income of Stock Exchange firms during the period in question came from commissions, that the number of individual customers was surprizingly small—1,371,920 in 1929—and that in the same year 59 per cent. of these customers dealt in securities on a cash basis. The figures also revealed the tremendous dominance in the field by the New York Stock Exchange. Of the 1,849,454,014 shares dealt in during 1929, the huge number of 1,124,608,910 changed hands through deals made in the building at Wall and Broad and the rest on the remaining thirty-three exchanges reporting.

Wall Street opinion on these revelations was, first, that it was a political trick—a rather raw method of trying to preserve the "teeth" in the Stock Exchange bill; second, that profits made were rather small compared with the enormous value of sales during the period; third, that the report omits capital depreciation—as of Stock Exchange seats—which would erase all operating profit during the period.

TVA Proceeds Further Into Business

Deeper and deeper the Government goes into business through the operations of the TVA. For instance, advertising men often have given their service to the Government in emergencies. But, a few days ago, the TVA, through its subsidiary Electric Home and Farm Authority, made advertising history when it signed a contract giving an advertising agency a fixed fee for advertising counsel on a governmental undertaking.

The EHFA is planning a great drive to sell electrical appliances in the Tennessee Valley, with the idea, of course, of increasing the demand for TVA power. The first fruits of the advertising agency's work was the production of a TVA emblem with the slogan "Electricity for All." According to Robert S. Mann, who has told this story in *Editor & Publisher*, this slogan will be used on all the electrical appliances sold.

In the drive will be featured low-priced refrigerators, ranges, and water-heaters. Some of the largest manufacturers of electrical appliances in the country will produce appliances for the TVA campaign. They are making special TVA models, stripped of all extra adornments and gadgets, which will sell considerably below the regular markets. "Electric refrigerators are to retail for not more than $80; electric ranges for not more than $80; and electric water-heaters at $65 down to $45."

The EHFA has worked out a plan for instalment payments spread over three or four years, the payments being made with monthly bills for electric current. Large sales volume is considered essential. How the sale of these models will affect the sale of higher-priced models is a problem for the manufacturers to work out. The appliance-selling program is getting under way this month, sales now being confined to certain territories in Tennessee, Mississippi, Alabama, and Georgia, with Nashville, Chattanooga, and Atlanta, the largest cities included.

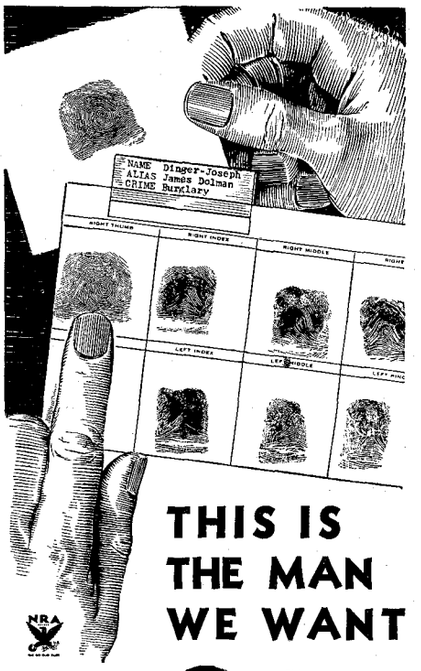
EHFA has a million PWA dollars to work with. The RFC will finance the instalment sales.

Exchange Stabilization

When Congress gave the President the power—and the cash—to stabilize the exchange value of the dollar, advantage was not taken of the law at once. It will be remembered that the Gold Act of 1934 made available $2,000,000,000 for dealings in gold, or currency, or foreign exchange, or securities, at the will of the Secretary of the Treasury. The idea, of course, was to provide a market for dollars whenever heavy selling should drive the dollar too low in the exchange markets and in the same way to sell dollars in case the foreign demand drove them up too high.

The $2,800,000,000 profit accruing from devaluation of the dollar at first simply was entered in the Treasury books as a revenue item. Later, it was put under the heading of "trust funds."

A recent temporary drop in the dollar, the first since the passage of the Gold Act in January, may have persuaded the Treasury that it was well to have available the means for supporting the dollar on a large scale, altho no official explanation was offered when the announcement was made that $1,800,000,000 had been transferred to a column headed "Exchange Stabilization Fund."



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Wall Street Dances to Washington's Tune

Financial News in the Metropolis Now Is Merely an Echo of Events at the Capital While Government Decisions Set the Pace for the 1934-Model Ticker

By Ferdinand Lundberg

FINANCIAL news no longer originates in Wall Street. The sources of such news have been moved to Washington. News of a financial nature in Wall Street now is merely an echo of events which take place in Washington.

This does not mean that Wall Street is going out of business—or even that it is in a decline. The truth is that Wall Street, at the moment, is healthier than it has been in nearly five years, thanks to the initiative of Washington in financial matters. When the Roosevelt Administration took up the reins of government, Wall Street, following its theory of letting matters take their course, seemed on the way down and out.

A little more than a year ago Wall Street had only itself to consult about financial and economic ailments. It was proving to be rather a poor doctor when it came to self-treatment. The banks were teetering, financial statements were being written in red, there was a run on the Federal Reserve Bank for gold. All that is changed now. The banks no longer are besieged by anxious depositors; financial statements show black figures and the ticker runs onward merrily.

Washington Sets Pace

The pace of the ticker is determined now in Washington, not in company boardrooms, or in brokerage offices. Official Washington may not have that thought uppermost in mind when making decisions, but those decisions are what makes the ticker spurt or lag. Wall Street always followed news from Washington carefully, even back in the boom days when statements by Secretary Mellon or President Coolidge on brokers' loans were considered grist for the market place.

When Washington is not doing anything (which is not very often any more) paralysis begins creeping over Wall Street, the markets begin to droop for lack of news. As soon as official Washington begins stirring, the markets become brisk, move higher or lower.

There has been no activity of consequence in Wall Street in the last year which has not been started on the basis of decisions in Washington. There have been minor flurries, such as movements in German bonds on the basis of Berlin decrees, or movements in Japanese issues on the basis of some new Tokyo policy, but, generally, and consistently, the big flurries of Wall Street activity have been caused in Washington.

The repercussions stirred up in turn have swept onward so that the markets and chancelleries of the world have been stirred into activity. Wall Street has been the pool into which Washington has dropped the stones which, in turn, have created wavelets of business sentiment and activity all over the world.

In Wall Street it no longer is asked what some big trader is doing, what some important banker thinks, what opinion some eminent lawyer holds about some pressing question of the day. The query in Wall Street has become: "What's the news from Washington?"

This has been the state of affairs ever since President Roosevelt declared an embargo on gold. The new monetary policies

Not What We'd Call an Easy Job

—Patton in the Dallas *Journal*

of the Government, taken step by step, have all been reflected, time after time, by advances in stock prices. Budget policies have been reflected in United States bond prices. The buying price of gold has affected domestic bond and stock issues and foreign bond issues as well.

The monetary policies have been a godsend to operators in foreign exchange, and the list of events in Wall Street depending on the initiative of Washington could be extended indefinitely. Most people who follow the newspapers carefully know all about these matters.

Capital's Breath of Life

But the hand of Washington is much more omnipresent in Wall Street affairs even than most persons suspect. Those who make it a daily practise to watch the ticker tape know this. The general public little suspects that even in details of its daily existence Wall Street depends upon Washington for the impulses which are, to the financial district, the breath of life. Everybody knows that the Government's farm policy has been a bullish influence in the grain and cotton markets and that its money policies have boosted the American prices of foreign commodities such as tin and rubber.

It is not known generally, however, that there hardly is a stock or a bond on the list which is not affected individually—and minutely—by minor actions of the Government.

The New Deal has proved a blessing to the rank and file of Wall Street, altho in certain parts of the financial district parts of the New Deal are looked at askance. Too-stringent regulation of the Stock Exchange has been fought tooth and nail. The Securities Act also meets severe criticism in Wall Street, but, even in these cases, there is a measure of satisfaction for Wall Street, because Washington has shown a disposition to compromise on the most-mooted points.

"We Really Love It"

Compared with a year ago, Wall Street now looks like a prosperous center of the nation. Early in 1933 the streets of the financial district were only sparsely-populated. Now they are full again with messengers, reemployed clerks and stenographers, amateur speculators and visitors. The restaurants, a year ago half-empty and dreary at the noon hour, again are filled with cheerful clatter, and the repeal of prohibition has added many new restaurants to the financial area south of Fulton Street. The subway trains now enter and leave the financial district with usually-full coaches, whereas, a year ago, even at the rush hour, there was not any difficulty in obtaining seats. The clubs, mostly mid-day lunch clubs, again are bustling with energy, whereas, a year ago, most of their members did not see fit to put in an appearance.

Even the Armenian business area, squeezed in next to the river to the west of Wall Street, has felt the upsurge. Here are found small lingerie shops patronized by the thousands of stenographers in Wall Street, and they now do a good business at noon. The haberdashery, jewelry and flower shops, a year ago dwindling in number, again are doing well catering to Wall Streeters, and have seen their numbers added to in recent months.

Wall Street is not yet back to what it likes to think is "normal," but it is getting there through the measures enacted in Washington which one frequently hears are opposed violently by Wall Street.

In one of the downtown clubs one gentleman, after telling about the first profits of a substantial nature he had made in years, was questioned sharply when he began denouncing Washington's interference with business. He frowned, then smiled at the questioner, then said:

"We really love it, but don't want to admit it. At the same time, we don't want Washington to go too far. So far it has been fine, because we've had markets practically guaranteed against collapse by the Government. Theorists may not like this, but it's good enough for most of us."

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From Our Readers to Our Readers

Symposium on pacifism—A clergyman's condemnation of war—A doctor's defiance—A plea for mothers—A dig for munitions exporters—War statesmen as targets—Spelling of Czechoslovakia.

Voices Against War

To the Editor of The Literary Digest—Sir:—One of your readers, Mr. W. F. McPheron, seems quite surprized that "a MAN" could have considered such a thing as divesting himself of citizenship if and when his country enters upon a program which he considers not only unjustifiable but brutal.

But why this surprize?

Let us pause a moment and THINK.

Which is worse, after all, for a MAN to divest himself of his *citizenship* (a legal relationship which millions of men have changed at will and with honor), or of his *humanity*, by refusing to use the brains his Creator gave him and lowering himself in this regard to the level of the brute? Many of the lower animals seek to settle their quarrels by flying at each other's throats or tearing out their vitals. If the beastly process is done by poison gas, or high explosive shells, or bayonets made by skilled mechanicians, does the paraphernalia used lift the essential process above the level of the brute?

For one, I do value my citizenship, but I prize my MANHOOD more, and would sacrifice the former long before I would surrender the latter.

Because some still prefer to live on the animal level, as futile as it is stupid (witness the last war), why should they ask the rest of us to do so?

MARK R. SHAW.
The Congregational Parsonage.
Holliston, Massachusetts.

To the Editor of The Literary Digest—Sir:—In continuation of the discussion in your issue of April 7, 1934, with reference to the resignation of American citizenship in war, may I ask if it would be possible to divest oneself of citizenship in times of peace?

I refuse to allow men, types of whom are always in Congress, or even the members of the United States Supreme Court, to dictate to me what is just or unjust. If I must give up either my conscience or my citizenship, it will be my citizenship and I am sure the latter means as much to me as it does to most people.

In case of war, unless possibly a war of invasion into the United States, I will use all of the influence at my command to keep young people from enlisting. I believe war to be wrong. It is murder, nothing less, even tho it may be legalized by act of constituted authority. War never has and never will settle anything right.

W. A. LOOPS, M.D.
Austin, Colorado.

Dr. Loop's letter and the preceding one from the Rev. Mark Revell Shaw are typical of a large number of letters from DIGEST *readers expressing determined opposition to war. A few excerpts follow:*

IOLA LEE, Los Angeles—A tomato—a bad one—for W. F. McPheron! Why must one be pale-blooded to be a conscientious objector to the futile horrors of war? And why should we mothers raise sons to see them go into the world and fight other mothers' sons for something that none of them understand? What we need in this chaotic world is the intelligence of thinking beings who must live and love and create together. But until the majority reach that stage of civilization, shall the ruling minority encourage the production of "red-blooded" citizens, or shall the world demand rulers who think wisely and humanely?

From Nudest Africa

To the Editor of The Literary Digest—Sir:—If I am not too late may I say something about nudism? I have lived and traveled among them in this country for nearly thirty years. They are nudists, their fathers were also, as well as their grandparents, etc.

I do not believe a single tribe adopted nudism. It was forced on them. They became isolated and could not get cotton or skins or they could not fight well with clothing on as it caught onto trees and hindered them.

There are many "bow-legged, knock-kneed, spindle-shanked, pot-bellied" and flabby-chested natives among the nude tribes—as many as are found among the semi-nude. The nude tribes are no healthier than the clothed.

I have never seen mixed bathing in their country except among children.

A stranger once in a nude tribe went to the part of the river where women bathed and got into trouble with the men. Men do in some tribes bathe before women and women before men but they are modest about it. They never go into the water together.

From my observation I would say that 98 per cent. or 100 per cent. of the young people would put on clothing if they were not afraid of what would happen or afraid of the elders or being laughed at. Women at first put on a cloth and then look shy before their neighbors. Even nude tribes try to hide their nakedness before strangers.

The natives who go nude resent very much being urged to stay nude by some white people who wear clothing.

E. F. RICE.
Kano, Nigeria, West Africa.

M. J. SULLIVAN, Philadelphia—When the next international mob fight gets under way, let us make a noble effort to keep out of it. We know that the contenders will besiege us to sell them vast quantities of death-dealing implements. This will be okay with our men of Big Business, as they are for profits before all else. Let there be one stipulation, however: all sales to be made on a strictly cash-and-carry basis! No deliveries by us! Whatever may happen to the munition carriers then will be their own lookout and not ours.

SIDNEY GOODMAN, Far Rockaway, New York—Since the people constitute the country and war is opposed to the interests of the people (therefore of the country), the only real patriots are the "conscientious objectors."

EDWIN A. WARD, Kansas City, Missouri—We need red-blooded men in our country, that's true, but not the kind whose superficial sense of patriotism prompts them to think it is heroic to fight for country, whether she be right or wrong. We need truly patriotic citizens who have learned that war benefits only the few, who are engaged in the business of making munitions or floating huge war loans at a high rate of interest, and not the majority of the people.

HENRY PORTEOUS, Rochester, New York—Mr. McPheron should be informed that there are many Red Bloods in our country, who are, also, opposed to wholesale slaughter of human beings. Real American Red Bloods who renounce war. In the event of war, I would serve, not to bear arms, but to care for the wounded and dying and to minister to them. If in this light I am a conscientious objector then I gladly, and proudly, join the ranks of those who shall be "Shot at Sunrise."

M. L. BLACK, Bluefield, West Virginia—No doubt Mr. McPheron is the type of man who would enjoy being a dead hero. Well, I'm not! I think that the promoters of war should do their own fighting. Let the government leaders who contract the war also serve as targets, because their soldiers probably won't know what they are fighting for as well as the promoters would.

Visualizing His Harvest Field

—Bishop in the St. Louis *Star-Times*

Packed With It

To the Editor of The Literary Digest—Sir:—Now that "The Roosevelt Issue" of THE LITERARY DIGEST has come and gone, we wonder whether or not we may look forward to issues that contain some news.

L. A. SEXTON, M.D.
Hartford, Connecticut.

Czechoslovakia Wins

To the Editor of The Literary Digest—Sir:—I read the article in THE LITERARY DIGEST, April 21st, on "Czechoslovakia, Where Democracy Stands Firm," and was surprized to see the hyphen in the word "Czecho-Slovakia." On the 28th of October, 1918, Bohemia, Moravia, Slovakia were made into one country, "Czechoslovakia," and the name is also one word.

MARION FLOCH SLEZAK.
Manhasset, New York.

To the Editor of The Literary Digest—Sir:—I thank you for your letter of April 20th in which you show interest in the correct spelling of my country, Czechoslovakia. I noticed in the last issue of THE LITERARY DIGEST the wrong spelling of CZECHOSLOVAKIA in the article "Czecho-Slovakia, Where Democracy Stands Firm," by Emil Lengyel, which I perused with great interest.

The official, correct spelling is: Czechoslovakia—one word, no hyphen.

O. KABELÁČ.
First Secretary of the Czechoslovak Legation.
Washington, D. C.

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$900 for Odd Moments

"Perhaps you at the school would be glad to know that during the past year my earnings from news stories and a few short features were around $900. While that is not a large amount of money, it has been earned in odd moments after my housework was done."

Mrs. Mae L. Harland
Doylestown, Wis.

How do *you* KNOW *you can't WRITE?*

Have you ever tried?

Have you ever attempted even the least bit of training, under competent guidance?

Or have you been sitting back, as it is so easy to do, waiting for the day to come some time when you will awaken all of a sudden, to the discovery, "I *am* a writer"?

If the latter course is the one of your choosing, you probably *never will write.* Lawyers must be law clerks. Doctors must be internes. Engineers must be draftsmen. We all know that, in our times, the egg does come before the chicken.

It is seldom that anyone becomes a writer until he (or she) has been writing for some time. That is why so many authors and writers spring up out of the newspaper business. The day-to-day necessity of writing—of gathering material about which to write—develops their talent, their insight, their background and their confidence as nothing else could.

That is why the Newspaper Institute of America bases its writing instruction on journalism—continuous writing—the training that has produced so many successful authors.

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Many people who *should* be writing become awestruck by fabulous stories about millionaire authors and therefore give little thought to the $25, $50 and $100 or more that can often be earned for material that takes little time to write—stories, articles on business, fads, travels, sports, recipes, etc.—things that can easily be turned out in leisure hours, and often on the impulse of the moment.

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Why don't you write?

The Spice of Life

(TITLE REGISTERED IN U. S. PATENT OFFICE)

Popular Color.—Green quiets the nerves, an oculist explains. You bet it does, especially if it's on a nice crisp piece of paper with a 10 on it.—*Boston Herald.*

Perils of Poaching.—A man in Cadiz, Ohio, broke a rib as he leaned over the back of a seat, and that may teach him to buy his own newspaper.—*Philadelphia Inquirer.*

Big Game.—It seems that in stealing Yale's mascot bulldog, the Harvard students also appropriated their beloved enemies' goat.—*Clyde Moore in the Ohio State Journal.*

Try Bran Mash.—NEIGHBOR—"How is that incubator doing that you bought?"

MRS. NEWBRIDE—"I suppose it's all right, but I'm a little worried about it. It hasn't laid a single egg yet."—*Boston Transcript.*

Never Disappointed Yet.—INTERVIEWER—"Do you believe that the younger generation is on the road to perdition?"

OCTOGENARIAN—"Yes, sir; I've believed that f'r nigh onto 60 years!"—*Minneapolis Journal.*

All Set for a K.O.—Primo Carnera has gone to the Maine woods, where he will train for his next championship fight by chopping down trees. We are convinced Mr. Carnera would be a great fighter if he could take an ax into the ring with him.—*Grand Rapids Press.*

Often Rhymes With "Cute."—"Say, Bill, how in thunder can one distinguish 'minute,' meaning sixty seconds, from 'minute,' meaning very small?"

"There's no visual way, Jim, but if you see 'minute steak' on the bill of fare you know how the adjective is pronounced when you get your order."—*Philadelphia Evening Star.*

Radish in the Soup?—This department joins Mabel Beck and Ada Montgomery in their crusade against bright red finger-nails. Ada tells this one in the Topeka *Capital:*

A Topeka woman was having lunch in a restaurant and just as the waitress was removing the plate, the Topeka woman spied what she took to be another radish and made a hurried grab for it. To her amazement she found herself clutching the bright red thumb of the waitress.—*Marion Ellet in the Kansas City Journal-Post.*

Too Nosey for Her.—"The premium," said the insurance agent, "is very small. For only thirty shillings your house is insured for a period of three years."

"You mean you'll pay me £1,000 if my house burns down during that time?" questioned the lady of the house.

"Exactly," assured the agent. "Of course, we make a careful investigation first."

"That's what I thought," said the lady, as she closed the door firmly. "I might have known there'd be a catch in it somewhere."—*Christian Science Monitor.*

Always in Gear.—"My wife is very irritable; the least thing sets her off."

"You're lucky at that, mine's a self-starter."—*Answers.*

All Born of a Wedding Ring.—"If it isn't the door-bell or telephone," mumbled the busy housewife, "it's the ring around Willie's wrists, neck, or the bathtub."—*R. C. in the Springfield Union.*

Metamorphosis.—"Your husband has a new suit."

"No, he hasn't."

"Well, something's different."

"It's a new husband."—*Kansas City Star.*

Anchor to Windward.—Habit, once formed, is difficult to overcome, even with a long lapse of years, and an amusing thing is to watch old-timers in the State liquor stores absent-mindedly pawing the air with one foot in search of a mythical brass arch support as they fill out their order blanks.—*Clyde Moore in the Ohio State Journal.*

Slips That Pass in the Night

Joys of Fashion.—For slippers, we vote for braided sandals of gold kid, very nudist, and you can forego hose and manicure your tonsils if you want to.—*Birmingham paper.*

Page Mr. Bunker.—

LOST—Owner of Boston Bull dog, name Bunker, disappearing from 9 Lexington Road Sunday, by leaving city.

—*Montgomery (Ala.) paper.*

Whopping News for Actors.—

WHOPPING COUGH
SEASON BEGINS
WITH 16 CASES

—*Dallas paper.*

It Runs in the Family.—Istanbul, Turkey, April 30.—(AP)—Zaro Agha, who claims he's 160 and the world's oldest person, fought ruggedly in the National Children's hospital to-day. His 701-year-old grandson kept watch at the bedside.—*Newport News (Va.) paper.*

Do Compositors Read Gertrude Stein?—And Joyce was being studied by all the masculine eyes in the hall because of her exceptional beauty, and considered by all the masculine minds after considering of masculine minds considering a rare specimen of feminine beauty.—*Excerpt from a story in a New York paper.*

How a Gobbler Says It.—

Dear Spice:

Here is a true one which one of the railway mail clerks coming in here discovered the other night. A letter addressed to some one in this city but the name of our city was spelled "Albert Turkey" instead of Albuquerque.

Sounds almost the same, I will admit.

Albuquerque, N. M. E. J. SIMONDS.

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